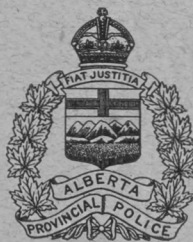


ANNUAL REPORT
OF
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE
1922

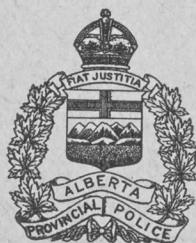
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EDMONTON
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1923

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ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
EDMONTON, DECEMBER 31ST, 1922.

THE HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
Attorney-General,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1922, together with the reports of the Officers Commanding Divisions in the Province.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

At midnight of December 31st, the strength of the Force stood as follows:—

9 Officers.

190 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

(This includes 8 employees, consisting of clerks, etc.)

69 Horses.

18 Automobiles.

5 Motor cycles.

4 Power-boats.

7 Dogs (Blood-hounds).

4 Dogs (Sleigh).

	Commissioner	Asst. Supt.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corp. Sergt.-Major	Sergeants	Corporals.	1st Constables	2nd Constables	3rd Constables	Detectives	Stock Detectives	Special Constables	Employees	TOTAL	Horses	Automobiles	Motor cycles	Power-boats	Dogs (Bloodhounds)	Dogs (Sleigh)
Headquarters, present	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	16	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
On Command, "A" Div	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	29	3	4	4	.....	2	2	50	18	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....
"B" Div. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	14	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	25	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
"C" Div. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	25	3	.....	3	2	1	1	41	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
"D" Div. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	21	6	2	1	5	2	1	45	13	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
"E" Div. P.R. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	1	.....	2	1	4	.....
"E" Div. G.P. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liquor Branch ....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	5	2	1	9	19	107	13	6	11	8	8	8	199	69	18	5	4	7	4

In the Province there are six divisional posts and ninety-four detachments, as follows:—

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Private Cars	Employees
Headquarters:							
Edmonton	2	3	6	1	.....	.....	4
"A" Division:							
Edmonton	1	2	15	4	4	.....	1
Andrew	2	3	.....	1	.....
Athabasca	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Barrhead	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Clyde	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Coalspur	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McMurray	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Saskatchewan	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lamont	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Biche	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Ste. Anne	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Leduc	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lloydminster	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Morinville	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rochfort Bridge	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Smoky Lake	1	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Paul des Metis	2	2	1	.....	.....
Stony Plain	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tofield	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Vegreville	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Vermilion	1	1	.....	1	.....
Viking	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Wainwright	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
"B" Division:							
Red Deer	1	2	5	2	1	.....	.....
Bashaw	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Big Valley	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camrose	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Castor	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Coronation	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daysland	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hardisty	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Innisfail	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lacombe	1	1	.....	1	.....
Nordegg	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rocky Mountain House	1	1	.....	1	.....
Rimbey	1	1	.....	1	.....
Stettler	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wetaskiwin	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Yeoford	1	1	.....	.....	.....
"C" Division:							
Calgary	1	2	12	.....	3	.....	.....
Bassano	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brooks	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Crossfield	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cessford	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Private Cars	Employees
"C" Division (Continued)							
Cochrane			1	1			
Drumheller		1	4		1		
Empress			1	1			
Gleichen			1	1			
High River			1			1	
Hanna			1	1			
Irricana			1	1			
Jenner			1			1	
Olds			1	1			
Okotoks			1	1			
Oyen			1				
Strathmore			1			1	
Trochu			1			1	
Wayne			1	1			
Youngstown			1	1			
"D" Division:							
Lethbridge	1	1	11		2		1
Barons			1			1	
Bellevue			1	1			
Bow Island			1			1	
Blairmore		1	3	2	1		
Cardston			2			2	
Claresholm		1	1	2	1		
Coalhurst			2			1	
Coleman			1	1			
Coutts			2			2	
Foremost			1				
Irvine			1			1	
Lomond		1		1			
Magrath			1	1			
Macleod			1			1	
Manyberries			1	1			
Medicine Hat		1				1	
Nanton			1	1		1	
Pincher Creek			2	1		1	
Taber			1			1	
Vulcan			1			1	
Warner		1				1	
Retlaw			1	1			
Barrier			4				
"E" Division:							
Peace River	1	1	3	3	1		
Berwyn			1	1			
Fort Vermilion			1				
High Prairie		1		2			
Kinuso			1	1			
McLennan			1				
Waterhole			1				
"E" Division:							
Grande Prairie	1	1	2	2	1		
Beaver Lodge			1	1			
Horse Lakes			1	1			
Sexsmith			1	1			
Spirit River			2	2			
Sturgeon Lake			1	1			
Liquor Branch:							
Edmonton	1	1					

A large number of applications have been received during the year for the establishment of detachments at various points, and the best was done that could be, by strengthening one or two important detachments and opening up detachments at the following places:—

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

WATERWAYS.—At the end of steel on the A. & G. W. Railway and seven miles from Fort McMurray. It was found necessary to station a constable at this point, there being considerable thieving of goods stored waiting for navigation to open and a large number of men employed working on the road. During the latter part of September the building occupied as a detachment burned down, and not being able to secure another building, I have closed this detachment temporarily.

LAMONT.—A constable was stationed at this point last June in order to relieve the Andrew and Fort Saskatchewan detachments of some of the work formerly performed by them.

STONY PLAIN.—Owing to the numerous complaints from this district, which practically kept a car and man on the go from "A" Division Headquarters, I opened a detachment at this point.

RED DEER DISTRICT.

RIMBEY.—I found it necessary, owing to the railway construction going on and the settling up of the district, to station a constable at this point. It was impossible for the Lacombe detachment to attend to the numerous complaints received from this district.

CALGARY DISTRICT.

WAYNE.—A constable was sent to this point at the beginning of the year. It was found impossible to police the district from Drumheller. There are a very large number of miners living in the district, and it was one of the headquarters of the bootlegging fraternity until the detachment was opened.

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

BARRIER.—This detachment of four men was opened during October at a point one and one-half miles west of Coleman, to stop the liquor traffic coming from British Columbia over the highway, and has had the effect of stopping this traffic, despite the criticisms that have been made by those who were making a living at rum-running and who naturally were very much incensed at losing their means of a livelihood. This barrier has effectively put a stop to shipments of liquor on the highway and will have to be maintained for some time yet.

PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

BERWYN.—A small village sprang up at this point, it being the end of steel on the railway, and all kinds of characters flocked there. I had a man stationed there, which had the desired effect.

GRANDE PRAIRIE SUB-DISTRICT.

HORSE LAKES.—I found it necessary to station a constable at this point, owing to the amount of liquor being brought in from the British Columbia Vendor's store at Pouce Coupe. The opening of this detachment made it a very expensive business to get liquor into Alberta from Pouce Coupe. In one case, seizure was made after the man, who made the purchase from the B. C. Vendor, boasted that he had the A. P. P. squared, and would have no difficulty in getting through; by the time he got through, the people who subscribed the money for the purchase of the liquor had to dig down again to pay his fine, and the liquor was sent to the Government Vendor at Edmonton.

With the building of detachment quarters at Drumheller and Blairmore, our work at these points can be more efficiently performed. I understand the contracts have been awarded for these two buildings.

Our work and responsibilities are increasing to such an extent that it is absolutely necessary that the Force be strengthened to meet the calls made upon us. Twenty more men are required and our strength should be increased to this extent, in order that the duties we are called upon to perform may be efficiently carried out. The vast area this Province covers must be taken into consideration as well as the increase in population, and credit must be given the Force for the way in which the work has been performed.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial, all summary convictions dealt with by the Force, but not those of the cities and towns having their own Police; the latter I hope to be able to record before closing this report, also the number of liquor cases handled by the municipal police. Summary of cases entered and convictions secured by the Force covers the period from January 1st, 1922, to December 31st, 1922.

Cases entered	7,158	Awaiting trial	189
Convictions	5,889, or 84.5%		

The very high percentage of convictions secured speaks for itself and shows the great interest the members of the Force take in their work, and their careful preparation of cases before trial.

The following is a short summary of the murder cases entered, including cases reported in 1921:

1. **THOMAS MUND—MURDER OF SYLVIA AND ANDREW McDONALD, NEAR MANOLA.**

Referred to last year. During the early fall of this year, it was reported that a man answering Mund's description had been seen in a district remote from any settlement. This is being investigated very closely, and I am expecting to hear very soon whether there is any truth in the report.

2. MURDER OF A. HILLIS, PEACE RIVER.

Referred to in last year's report. A man named William Briggs was tried for this murder at Peace River in February last and was acquitted. After being released from jail, he was very closely watched and he has now left the country.

3. JOHN W. BARRY.—MURDER OF SABBE BOY, NEAR LITTLE PRAIRIE.

Reported last year. Barry was tried before Mr. Justice Tweedie and jury at Peace River last February and acquitted.

4. MURDER OF CLAUDE EMERY, AT MEDICINE HAT.

Reported last year. Our investigations in this case have been continued during the year, and there is no doubt that one Eric Tuckett was the perpetrator of this crime, and he is reported to have been killed in Mexico.

5. RE ANDREW DAVIS—MURDER OF THOMAS WOODLEY AND JOHN McDONALD, NEAR HARGWEN.

Reported last year. Davis was tried before Mr. Justice Walsh and jury in January last and acquitted.

6. PEARL HERRON—MURDER OF JACK MOUNTFORD, NEAR DRUMHELLER.

Reported last year. This case came before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury at Calgary in January last. The woman was acquitted on the grounds of self-defence.

7. JOHN F. GALLAGHER—MURDER OF JOHN G. COWARD, NEAR CARBON.

Reported last year. This case came up for trial at Calgary in January last before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury. A verdict of "guilty" was returned and Gallagher sentenced to death on the 15th April. His counsel, Mr. Macleod Sinclair, gave notice of appeal on the ground that the trial judge had misdirected the jury. The appeal was granted by the Appellate Court, and a new trial ordered. On May 22nd, the new trial commenced at Calgary before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, who returned a verdict of "not guilty." His Lordship informed Gallagher that it was he and he alone who knew whether he killed Coward.

8. GEORGE WOROSCHUK, HARRY DRONIUK, AND FRED BOYCHUK—MURDER OF GEORGE POWOWICH.

It appears that Popowich and his wife attended a wedding at a neighbor's farm, and while there had some trouble with Woroschuk. About 11 p.m., they left for their home, driving with some friends, who dropped them off at the corner of their farm where two men met them and attacked Popowich with clubs, beat him severely and left him. His wife carried him home. He died three days afterwards. Const. Buchanan investigated the case and arrested the three accused men. They came before Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury, who brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Woroschuk and Droniuk. Boychuk was found "not guilty" and released. Woroschuk and Droniuk were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

9. GEORGE WUKSANOVICH—MURDER OF MIKE MATTICH, AT MOUNTAIN PARK.

It was reported to Const. McElroy, at Coalspur, that Mattich had been stabbed by the accused. The two men had been arguing over strike matters in the rotunda of the hotel at Mountain Park, and a fight resulted, Mattich being stabbed in the abdomen with a knife by the accused, and dying three days later. Wuksanovich was tried before Mr. Justice Tweedie and jury and found 'guilty' of manslaughter and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

10. ALICE PRINTUP—MURDER OF BYRON PRINTUP, NEAR LAC LA BICHE.

It appears from the investigations held in this case that Printup, before he died, stated that his wife had poisoned his coffee, which he had drunk for breakfast. The body was shipped to the University for examination and traces of strychnine were found in the organs of the deceased. Alice Printup was arrested and was present at the inquest. She made a statement concerning a row she had with her husband, that he had slapped her and that she saw him pull from his pocket a white paper, with some white powder in it. He ate the powder, and then drank the coffee. They were alone at the time. She was committed for trial. She was brought before the Supreme Court for trial. The Crown withdrew the charge, as Printup had spoken to some others before the tragedy saying that he might never see them again. This evidence would have weakened the Crown case and strengthened the statement made by the accused.

11. STANLEY CRISP SWAN—MURDER OF BLANCHE SWAN, OF PIBROCH.

The accused, who is about sixty years of age, had become jealous of his wife, Blanche Swan, who had been living in England six months prior to the crime. When she came out to Pibroch to live with him they had frequent quarrels. On the afternoon of May 12th they quarrelled over Mrs. Swan returning to England. Swan became very excited, went into the kitchen and returned with his right hand behind his back. More words followed. Mrs. Ashton, a daughter, who was also present, saw that her father had a gun in his hand and succeeded in pushing him out of the house. Swan re-entered by smashing a window. Mrs. Swan ran upstairs and while trying to take out a window to make her escape, Swan, who had followed, fired two or three shots at her. She died about thirty minutes later. Swan left the house. Mrs. Ashton went out to a field where her husband was working and he followed Swan with a rifle and tried to persuade him to give himself up, which he at first refused to do, but eventually threw the revolver down and submitted. He was later tried before Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury. Medical evidence was given that the accused was mentally unbalanced, and the jury returned a verdict that the accused was insane and unfit to stand trial. He was remanded to Fort Saskatchewan Jail to await the pleasure of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and later taken to the Asylum at Ponoka.

12. JOHN GUY BOSSERMAN—MURDER OF LEWIS CHARLES DAVIS.

This murder occurred at Rocky Rapids on May 27th. It appears that Davis went with a neighbor named Starling to return a broad axe belonging to Bosserman and to get a suit case loaned to Bosserman by Starling. An altercation ensued, Bosserman, with a rifle in his hand, ordering Starling to get away from his place or he would blow his brains out. Davis rushed in front of the rifle and asked him not to shoot. The accused clubbed the rifle and hit Davis over the head, knocking him down. Stepping back, he raised the rifle to his shoulder and fired at Davis' head. He then picked up a club and hit David over the head several times. Starling attempted to stop him and was also struck by Bosserman, who shouted to his son to bring another rifle, saying "I'll blow your brains out, too." Starling started to run and heard another shot and something grazed his nose. He went to his nearest neighbor and reported what had happened and 'phoned to the nearest constable. The neighbors refused to go near Bosserman's place until the constable arrived. On his arrival with the coroner, Bosserman was arrested. At the inquest he claimed Starling and Davis attacked his house, and that Davis had drawn a knife, and he had protected himself with a rifle, which went off accidentally and shot Davis. The accused was brought before Mr. Justice Walsh and jury on October 2nd and a verdict of manslaughter was brought in. His Lordship sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Bosserman had a very bad reputation in the district. The other men were Imperial ex-service men who had just started farming.

13. IRENE MAY CHRISTENSON—MURDER OF FREDERICK ANDREW CHRISTENSON.

On September 30th, Corp. Chapman, of Peace River, en route to Edmonton, noticed at Dapp a wounded man being put on the train in care of Dr. Henderson, who was bringing him to a hospital in Edmonton. The man Christenson died on the train before reaching Pickardville. A statement had been taken from him previous to his death as follows: "Between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, after doing chores, I went into the house and was taking my shoes off. My wife stood in front of me with a gun and asked me to teach her the way to shoot. I said, 'You better not know.' Then she shot me in the face. I got up and went out, and fell just outside the door. I got up. She was outside. I walked away. She followed me about ten feet, then shot me in the stomach when I turned round. Then a few steps further she shot me in the left shoulder. I staggered to Tom Wildman's place. To my knowledge, there were no shells in the house for years." It was ascertained later that the woman had bought five shells .32 gauge from a local store and two .32 bullets were extracted from Christenson's body. Corporal Watt, of Westlock, proceeded to Dapp as soon as notified. No trace of the woman could be found beyond Pibroch station. She had mysteriously vanished and there is no doubt she came in on the train on the 30th September. Passengers and train crew were interviewed but no one had seen her. Enquiries were made all over the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. On October 24th, she was traced to a house in Edmonton, where she was working as a general servant. After her arrest, she admitted shooting her husband, stating that if she had not done so, he would have shot her. She also stated that she had thrown the

revolver away. It has since been learned that the revolver was found in a well by a man employed on the defence by the accused's counsel. These facts are in our possession and also the Crown Agent's. This woman will appear before the Supreme Court sitting, on January 15th, for trial.

14. FRED COLVIN—MURDER OF JOHN KASLENKO.

This case emanated from the Loyalist district. It appears that on the night of October 18th, Kaslenko was washing his supper dishes when he was shot at through the window from the outside, the bullet entering the abdomen. He managed to reach a neighbor's house, and died four hours after receiving the shot. We were not notified until fourteen hours after the crime was committed, when Const. Forrester was notified. The accused had then left the district. Inspector Fisher, Detectives Elock and Holmes, with Const. Forrester, took up the search, and after fourteen days' trailing, the accused was arrested forty miles south of Maple Creek and about thirty miles from the International Boundary, evidently headed for the United States. He will come up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Stettler. The motive in this case is evidently one of jealousy.

15. LUCILLE CLENIN—MURDER OF HER NEW-BORN CHILD.

It appears that the accused, a young girl of seventeen years of age, who was living with her parents in the Daysland district, was taken suddenly ill. A doctor was called in and it was found that she had recently been confined, and, on further investigation, the body of a newly-born child was found in an outside toilet. The infant had evidently been strangled. The girl was taken to a hospital where she remained in a critical condition for some weeks. She admitted strangling the child, and, upon her recovery, was brought for trial before the Supreme Court at Edmonton. The evidence was conclusive. The medical evidence adduced for the defence evidently weighed with the jury, and she was acquitted.

16. EMILO PICARIELLO AND FLORENCE LASSANDRO—MURDER OF CONST. S. LAWSON, OF COLEMAN.

On September 21st, at about 7.15 p.m., Const. Lawson was shot down in front of the A. P. P. Barracks, at Coleman, from a McLaughlin car, driven by E. Picariello, another occupant being Florence Lassandro. This car and the occupants were recognized by several people, and Sergt. Scott, in charge of the Crow's Nest Pass, was immediately notified by 'phone. He, in turn, notified his Headquarters at Lethbridge.

Inspector Bavin immediately notified the Officer Commanding, R. C. M. P., Supt. Junget, and Insp. Dunwoody, of the B. C. Provincial Police. They promptly responded and all trails and roads were blocked. I sent Asst. Supt. Nicholson from Edmonton at once to take charge of the case. He reached Blairmore nineteen hours after the murder had been reported to me. At about 4 p.m. on September 22nd, Picariello broke cover and attempted to escape. He was followed and arrested by Const. Bradner, of this Force, and Constables Clark and Tutin, of the R. C. M. Police, the woman being

arrested about an hour later by Sergt. Scott and Constable Moriarty. The shooting of Const. Lawson was the outcome of a chase of Picariello's son during the afternoon of September 21st, Sergt. Scott, Constables Dey and Lawson endeavoring to capture him with a carload of liquor. The chase headed towards B. C. from Blairmore, and Lawson was instructed to intercept him at Coleman, which he endeavored to do and fired two shots in the air to warn him, one of which was alleged to have hit young "Pic" in the left hand. The father upon hearing this swore he would "get" Lawson and every policeman in the Pass if his son had been shot. He knew before going to Coleman to see Lawson that his son had not been shot, as the young man had been in telephonic communication with him from Michel, B. C., and had told his father that Lawson had shot him in the hand. This apparently was the motive for the murder of Lawson. The Lassandro woman, it is alleged, was very fond of young Picariello and this was probably the reason why she accompanied the father to Coleman. She admitted that she had used a gun and shot Lawson. Although only one gun was found; there was indisputable proof that two were used. Only one bullet took effect, and that was fired from a .38 calibre revolver. Either one of the accused might have fired the fatal shot. This case should have been tried at the Supreme Court sittings at Macleod on October 16, but a change of venue was applied for and granted, and the trial begun at Calgary, on November 27th, before Mr. Justice Walsh and jury, and lasted until December 1st. The defence offered no evidence, and the jury brought in a verdict at 8 p.m. on December 2nd of "guilty" against both prisoners. His Lordship sentenced them both to death, the execution to take place on February 21st at Fort Saskatchewan Jail. This case was very closely followed by the public in every detail. A. A. McGillivray, Esq., K. C., acted for the Crown, assisted by J. D. Matheson, Crown Agent at Macleod, and Mr. Hillman. Mr. J. W. McDonald, the Crown Agent at Macleod, appeared for the prosecution at the preliminary, but resigned before the case came up for trial. The prisoners were represented at the preliminary by C. F. Harris, of Lethbridge, but engaged Mr. McKinley Cameron for the Supreme Court, he in turn being assisted by Mr. Sherwood Herchmer, of Fernie, and Messrs. Gillis and McKenzie, of Blairmore. Lawson, who was unarmed when shot down, was one of the most likeable, efficient and conscientious men I have ever met. I knew him for some years previous to his joining the A. P. P. His murder caused an intense feeling in the Force and among the public generally, as was evidenced by the large attendance at his funeral at Macleod. The R. C. M. P. and the B. C. Provincial Police rendered this Force very valuable assistance in this case.

17. OTIS AND OTHELLO DORTCH—MURDER OF CHARLES HOWARD KELLY, OF VULCAN.

This murder was committed at the farm of Chas. H. Kelly, on the night of October 6th. Const. Craig, of Vulcan, was notified by Mrs. Kelly over the telephone that her husband had been found lying outside the house, dead, shot through the head. The constable found the body lying in front of a garage, dressed in night shirt, dead, with the left side of the face blown off, evidently by a shot from a shot-gun. Mrs. Kelly informed him that there had been a knock at the kitchen door and, upon her husband asking what was wanted, some one

asked how chances were to get some gas. Kelly went down stairs in his night shirt to the garage to give the person some gasoline. A few minutes later his wife heard a shot, and, on looking out of the window, saw her husband lying on the ground by the garage. Constable Craig, by the aid of a flashlight, traced a car to the Dortch farm, and there, elicited the information that the two Dortch boys had come out to the farm in a car at about 8 p.m., having borrowed the car from a man named Albert Granlan. They had obtained a shot-gun, saying they were going shooting at a lake in the morning, and left. About 9.30 p.m., they came back to the farm and left the gun, saying that they had decided not to go shooting, and were returning to Vulcan. The constable followed them up, and took them into custody, keeping them separated. Their two stories did not agree. Upon the arrival of Corp. Hidson and Det. Lawrence, from Lethbridge, Otis Dortch called Corp. Hidson to the cell and said: "I'm the guilty guy, let Othello go. He knows nothing about it. I shot Charlie Kelly." and the following morning he made a full confession before Mr. Charters, J.P. He will come up for trial at the sittings of the Supreme Court at Calgary on January 23rd, 1923. The prompt action of Const. Craig in arresting these two men averted what would have probably been an expensive chase as they were quite prepared for a getaway.

18. HALIBURTON MCLEOD—MURDER OF C. ANDYS.

This case emanated from near Rainbow P.O., in the Drumheller district. It appears from the investigation made that McLeod was married to Andys' daughter, and that they all lived together in the same house. McLeod and his wife frequently quarrelled. Mrs. Andys had gone to a social and dance at Verdant Valley on the night of the 13th January, leaving her husband and daughter at home. About 11 p.m., McLeod came to the house with a rifle in his hand and went into his wife's bedroom and asked her to be friends again. She declined and he started to pull her out of bed. She screamed for her father, who went to her assistance with a lamp in his hand. McLeod picked up his rifle and shot him dead. McLeod stayed at the house until 4 a.m., waiting for the mother, stating he would kill her also. He eventually left before her return and went to a deserted farm, entered a root cellar and blew his brains out.

19. MRS. DEAN—MURDER OF WILLIAM DEAN, DRUMHELLER.

This arose at West Drumheller. Sergt. Forbes, of this Force, was notified about midnight of the 29th October, and upon arrival at the Dean home, Mrs. Dean informed him that she had shot her husband in self-defence with a shot-gun. It appears that there had been a drunken row between them, and Dean had beaten her up and chased a colored man out of the house. Upon his return he found the doors locked. He demanded admittance. Mrs. Dean fired at him through the door, perforating his intestines. He was removed to the hospital and died the following morning. The accused will be tried for murder at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Calgary, in January next. Dean was tried during the year 1920 for attempted murder, and has been a source of trouble for the last three years.

SYNOPSIS OF ATTEMPTED MURDER CASES.**RE DENIS MAISENKO—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF PETER SLADKOFF,
NEAR STONY PLAIN.**

Reported last year. This case came up for trial before Chief Justice Harvey and jury. It came out in the evidence that it was a drunken row among some Russians, and from the evidence adduced the jury found him "guilty of wounding" and he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

RE ALEX. OKNAVISKI—ATTEMPTED MURDER.

It appears that the accused, who was working on an extra gang on the C. N. R. at Evansburg, had been acting strangely. About midnight on July 1st, he suddenly left his bunk and savagely attacked a man named Thomas Larkin with a knife, inflicting six wounds on the breast and neck, jumped out of the bunk car and ran down the track, stole a speeder, was run into by a freight train and knocked off the track and apparently not hurt much. He walked six miles, and when arrested by Const. Matheson was lying in a shack. Larkin was a month in hospital before he fully recovered. The accused went insane while awaiting trial at the Provincial Jail, and was committed to the Ponoka Asylum.

RE THOMAS LIPSCOMBE—ATTEMPTED MURDER.

This case arose over the accused not being invited to a party given by the accused's son, and occurred in the colored settlement at Donatville. The accused was very much incensed at his son, took a rifle from his house and went to his son's farm, had an altercation with him and fired three times at him, but owing to the darkness missed him. He then looked for his daughter-in-law. Not finding her, he went to the house of a man named Bowen and told him what he had done. Const. Heacock arrived on the scene and took Lipscombe into custody. The accused has a bad record, and will come up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Edmonton.

EDWARD BERLANDO—WOUNDING WITH ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

This case occurred on the road between Lethbridge and Coalhurst. It would appear that Berlando met one, Nick Maxmitz, a miner, on his way home, and, without any apparent reason or warning, Berlando attacked him with a knife, stabbing him in the right chest. Maxmitz made his way to the Police Detachment at Coalhurst and collapsed. Const. McWilliams had him conveyed to a hospital and arrested Berlando. He was brought for trial before Mr. Justice Simmons, at Lethbridge, and sentenced to nine months in the Provincial Jail.

**AXEL HENRY LARSON—ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ATTEMPTED
SUICIDE.**

This case arose over a quarrel concerning a girl. Larson is a farmer residing in the Manyberries district and attacked one Holden H. Amby, with a .22 calibre rifle. They struggled and it is alleged Larson tried to shoot Amby and broke the rifle while using it as a club.

He then went home and attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with the broken rifle, and succeeded in exploding a cartridge, the bullet from which lodged in the centre of his brain. Upon recovery he was brought before Mr. Justice Ives and the charge reduced to assault causing actual bodily harm. His Lordship fined him \$200 or three months' hard labor. The charge of attempted suicide was withdrawn.

OTHER IMPORTANT CASES.

FRED MYKYTIUK—SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

The accused and one Luke Gawalka had a quarrel over the disappearance of Gawalka's boy. Blows were exchanged and the accused went to his house for a rifle, came back and threatened to shoot Gawalka, who seized the rifle by the barrel and in the struggle it was discharged, the bullet grazing Gawalka's leg. The accused was arrested and tried before His Honor Judge Dubuc, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100.

MIKE KENDA—SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

The accused was the ferryman at Eldorena, and had a dispute with one I. Mulyk, who was crossing on the ferry. When he drove his team off, the accused fired three shots at him from a revolver. He was later brought to trial before His Honor Judge Crawford, who found him "guilty," and imposed a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment in the Provincial Jail.

JOSEPH HORACE HARBECK—MANSLAUGHTER.

A man named Stephen Robert Walker, living in Calgary, while walking on the trail between Calgary and Midnapore, had been run down and instantly killed by an automobile driven by Harbeck. The night was very dark, and a bad dust storm blowing, making it almost impossible to see anything ahead of a car. Harbeck also had trouble with the lights of his car. He was tried at the assizes and acquitted by the jury.

ARTHUR HAMILTON AND ORRIN BURSLEM—MANSLAUGHTER.

It was reported to the Headquarters, Calgary, on the night of July 29th, that a serious automobile accident had occurred on the Calgary-Edmonton trail, twelve miles north of Calgary, a man named Arthur Bowers being killed. It appears from the investigation made that Bowers and three other men were coming to Calgary in a Ford car, when, without any warning, a large Studebaker car driven by Orrin Burslem ran into the car driven by Bowers. The latter was thrown several feet in the air and so seriously injured he died an hour after being taken to a hospital. Burslem, and a man named Hamilton, who accompanied him, were placed under arrest. They were later tried before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury. They were both acquitted. His Lordship found them "guilty" under *The Motor Vehicles Act* and fined Burslem \$40, and Hamilton \$60.

ENARD VOLANTINE—MANSLAUGHTER.

The accused is a taxi driver living in Calgary, and on the night of the 18th September, he took three people with him to Okotoks, a Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and a woman named Helen Longpre. On the return journey to Calgary, just north of Midnapore, the car went over an embankment some thirty or forty feet deep. The car upset and the Longpre woman was killed. The Farrells made every endeavor to obtain assistance and to report the accident to the police. Det. Irvine was sent from Calgary. On his arrival he found Volantine under the influence of liquor and asleep in the back seat of the car. He had made no attempt to help or extricate the unfortunate woman who had been killed. He was placed under arrest and will come up for trial at the January session of the Supreme Court at Calgary.

MARY AND NICOLA JOY AND SAM VELLA—MANSLAUGHTER.

This case occurred at Hillcrest in August last. Mary Joy reported to the police that she had killed Sam Joy, her brother-in-law, by kicking him to death on July 25th, when he attempted to assault her in her home. The body had lain in the house for a week, and was found by Sergt. Scott and Const. Moriarty lying on a bed, nude, and in a very bad state of decomposition. Mrs. Joy said she had not believed he was dead, and got a neighbor named Sam Vella to assist her in massaging the body for some days to try and bring him to life. When they found he was dead, she gave herself up. An inquest was held by Dr. Beeman, but, owing to the advanced stage of decomposition, it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death. Parts of the organs of the body were removed and sent to the Provincial Analyst, and the body had to be disinterred again for other organs to be sent. After a careful examination no trace of poison was discovered, and, owing to the body being in such a state, no marks of violence could be found. Upon further investigation, it appeared that the Joys had become members of a religious sect, which originated at Rocky Mountain House known as Attamiono; and Nick Joy, who had taken a course of study at their Headquarters, posed as a Great Healer, and had quite a following at Hillcrest, Sam Vella being an adherent. The dead man, Sam Joy, was no doubt being initiated into the mysteries of this religion at the time of his death, and, disbelieving the woman's statement that she had killed him in defence of her honor, which seemed an impossibility, as Sam Joy was a powerfully built man, and the woman very small, weighing only eighty pounds, the jury found Nick Joy and Mary Joy guilty of manslaughter. The former was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and the woman to two years' suspended sentence, and placed on bonds for \$500.

SYNOPSIS OF CATTLE STEALING CASES. EDMONTON DISTRICT.

LEON JOHNSON—HORSE STEALING.

This case arose in the Lac St. Anne district. Const. Shelton was informed the accused was offering a horse for sale to a farmer at Alberta Beach, and, upon investigating the matter, found that Johnson had sold the horse and given a bill of sale with it. The owner was communicated with, and stated he had not sold the horse in question.

to any one. The accused was brought before His Honor Judge Morrison, and, several previous convictions having been proven against him, he was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

JAMES ANDERSON—HORSE STEALING AND THEFT.

The St. Paul des Metis Detachment received information from a man named Vadeboncouer that on returning to his home he found that his saddle horse, saddle, etc., and a suit of clothes had been stolen, and suspected his hired man, James Anderson, of the theft. Upon investigation it was found the accused, under the name of McCarthy had sold the horse and equipment to a man named Grainger, of Frog Lake, for \$60. He was traced to his father's home at Fort Saskatchewan, and on being arrested made a voluntary statement admitting the theft. He was brought before His Honor Judge Taylor and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

JOHN GREEN, ALIAS LOWE, ALIAS WRIGHT, ALIAS KING (COLORED)—HORSE STEALING AND THEFT.

The thefts committed by this man date back to 1920. He stole a team from A. A. Burke, near Athabasca, and a saddle horse from W. R. Day, of Colinton, and had also broken into the house of a man named Tiernay, near Athabasca. It was found upon enquiry that he had left the Province. Upon further investigation, he was traced to Portage la Prairie, where he had been convicted under the name of Sam King for horse stealing, and sentenced to two years in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary. His photo and finger prints were compared and it was found King and Green were one and the same man, also that upon entering the penitentiary he had the watch stolen from Tiernay's house at Athabasca. On his release from Stony Mountain in May, he was arrested and brought to Edmonton and brought before Mr. Justice Tweedie for trial, pleaded "guilty" to all charges, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on each of the two charges of horse stealing and one year for theft, the sentences to run concurrently.

R. MCBAIN—FRAUDULENTLY TAKING CATTLE.

It appears that Albert Nilsson, a farmer living in the Lloydminster district, missed one of his colts in the fall of 1919 and did not locate it until the fall of 1921, when it was found among a bunch of horses belonging to McBain. Nilsson claimed the colt as his, which the accused denied. However, Nilsson took the colt away. On being interviewed by one of our men, McBain finally admitted the colt was an estray, and he was brought before Mr. Justice Ives, who fined him \$100 or three months' imprisonment. Accused paid the fine.

WILLIAM A. FODEY—HORSE STEALING.

It appears that the accused picked up a brown mare the property of a man named Larne, his excuse being that he thought it belonged to a man named Just, who, he claimed, had offered \$10 a head for any estrays belonging to him. He took the mare to Just's place and traded it off for another horse. Upon being arrested he admitted the offence, and was sentenced by His Honor Judge Dubuc to two months' imprisonment, sentence to run concurrently with other sentences he is now serving.

WILLIAM A. FODEY—CATTLE STEALING.

The accused was charged in this case with stealing four head of cattle belonging to one Peter Olsen. The accused was arrested and attempted to prove an alibi at his preliminary hearing. He was later brought before His Honor Judge Dubuc, and pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, sentence to run concurrently with other sentences he is now serving.

WILLIAM JUST—HORSE STEALING.

An Indian named Jack Knife, from the Onion Lake Reserve, traded a black mare to the accused, the mare having two colts running with her at the time, and the agreement was that the colts were to be returned to Jack Knife, who later came for them and was told by accused that he didn't know where they were, that they were dead or had strayed away. Upon investigation it was found he had traded the colts in question to Wm. A. Fodey. He was brought before His Honor Judge Dubuc and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, sentence to run concurrently with other sentences he is now serving.

ALFRED SCHMOLKE—HORSE STEALING.

About two years ago Julius Moses, an Indian of the Onion Lake Reserve, lost a bay gelding. The accused saw this animal on the farm of a man named Sanders and claimed it, and, later, traded it to one Joe Patman, who sold it for \$40. When arrested, the accused stated he had never traded the horse to Patman, that the latter had taken it from Sanders' place. The accused was tried before His Honor Judge Taylor, found "guilty," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

RED DEER DISTRICT.**EDWIN JAMES—CATTLE STEALING.**

The accused has for several years been a cattle buyer in the Wetaskiwin district, and had been under suspicion for some time of crooked dealings in cattle. His shipments were checked up with the result that it was found he had sold eight head of cattle at the Edmonton Stock Yards which had been stolen. He was arrested and charged with the theft before a judge and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a very light sentence, the judge evidently taking the accused's age into consideration, he being over sixty years old.

R. W. DAVIDSON—HORSE STEALING.

A farmer residing near Daysland lost the horse in question three years ago and found it in the possession of a farmer in the Killam district. Upon investigation by Const. Caldwell, the animal was traced, having passed through several hands to the accused, who had picked this horse up on the range and sold it. The accused was brought for trial before His Honor Judge Lees and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, less one day, in the Fort Saskatchewan Jail.

TONY RAHRICK—CATTLE STEALING.

This case occurred in the Provost district. The accused was engaged as a farm hand and stole a heifer belonging to one Boushamp. Const. Holtsbaum, who investigated the case, traced the man to Saskatchewan, where he was arrested and brought back for trial before His Honor Judge Lees, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

CALGARY DISTRICT.**HARVEY OPSAL—HORSE STEALING**

This case originated in the Empress district. The accused stole a horse from one Ivor Ekestrand, of Medicine Hat, and which carried his registered brand. Opsal came up for trial before Mr. Justice Walsh, at Medicine Hat, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

ARTHUR ERNEST BARNES—HORSE STEALING AND THEFT OF POULTRY.

One C. R. Havens, near Crossfield, missed one of his horses from his barn and suspicion pointed to the accused. Investigations were made, and it was found the accused had stolen the horse and a saddle, and eight turkeys, which he disposed of in Crossfield, then taking the train for Calgary, where he was arrested. Being brought back to Crossfield, he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

JOSEPH W. CARSON—HORSE STEALING.

It was reported by the foreman of the Round T Ranch, near High River, that a saddle horse and saddle and bridle had been stolen from the ranch. Const. Holton went out to investigate and got trace of a man riding a horse answering the description of the one stolen, travelling towards the Foothills. He took up the chase, followed him for three days and effected his arrest. The man, who gave his name as Joseph W. Carson, confessed to stealing the horse, and said he was endeavoring to return to the U. S. He was tried at Calgary and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

GEORGE ALBERT TRUMPER—HORSE STEALING.

The accused in this case stole a team valued at \$300 from one C. D. Williams, of Priddis, and sold them for \$100. Upon being interviewed, he produced a bill of sale purporting to be signed by a man named R. I. Emery, of Strathmore, which was investigated, and it was found no such person existed there. In the meantime, while these enquiries were being made, Trumper left the district, but he was later arrested at Swift Current and brought back. He was committed for trial by Magistrate Sanders, and will come up for trial at the January sittings of the Supreme Court at Calgary.

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.**DAVID WALKER.**

In 1920, a farmer named William G. Leonard, living south of Lethbridge, missed a brown mare, branded WL. This mare strayed on to the farm of one Ingram, and remained there for some months. Ingram missed this mare and saw her in the possession of Walker, who, upon being questioned by Ingram, claimed it was his. Upon the brand being examined by one of our Stock Detectives, he found it belonged to Leonard, who at once identified the animal as his. Walker appeared before Mr. Justice Tweedie and was found "guilty" and remanded, to come up in one year for sentence on his own recognizance of \$1,000. It was also stipulated that he must get his stock branded, and that the police would be present to see the branding done.

STEVE METRO—HORSE STEALING.

A rancher named Grant, living in the Porcupine Hills, missed one of his horses branded 87 on left shoulder. Det. Lawrence investigated the complaint, with the result that Metro was arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Macdonald, at Macleod, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

LOUIS GULMAN—CATTLE KILLING AND STEALING.

This case arose out of a civil action at Medicine Hat. It appears Gulman and a man named Johnson were partners in some cattle. After the action was tried, Johnson sent two riders for his cattle. They had disappeared. Const. Powell and Stock Det. Darrie started an investigation, and found one had been butchered and thirteen dehorned but were unable to locate them. A man named Blair was questioned, and he told the story regarding the butchered animal; and, upon the premises of Gulman being searched, the head and hide were found and some of the meat, and seven head of the missing cattle and two calves were found. Gulman was arrested and brought before Mr. Justice Ives, at Medicine Hat, who found him "guilty" and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

MUSKRAT, HARRY AND TOM UNDERMOUSE, BLOOD INDIANS—HORSE STEALING (TWO CHARGES), BREAKING AND ENTERING AND THEFT.

Numerous complaints had been received from farmers in the Glenwoodville district of thefts of cattle and horses. I employed an Indian scout to work on the Reserve to help round up the thieves. He was assisted by Const. Marjerison and Stock Detective Shaw. Sufficient evidence was obtained against these three Indians for their arrest. Muskrat and Tom Undermouse were arrested in Montana, and they made a partial confession of the thefts they had committed in Canada, and were handed over to Const. Marjerison and brought back. These Indians came up for trial before Mr. Justice Walsh. The charges against Harry Undermouse were withdrawn by the Crown. His Lordship found the other two "guilty" and sentenced them to two years' imprisonment, less one day, on each of the four charges, sentences to run concurrently.

ORVILLE STANBERRY—CATTLE KILLING AND STEALING.

The accused in the case was a resident in Montana, living near the boundary and in close proximity to what is known as the Wallace lease. It appears a steer had been butchered on the lease, and this man trailed to his homestead where a sheriff found a fresh hide, with the Wallace brand, buried in a stubble field, and some fresh beef was also found. He was arrested on a fugitive warrant and brought to Lethbridge, and eventually appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, who sentenced him to four years in the penitentiary. After serving a few months this man was released and deported.

J. W. LLOYD—HORSE STEALING AND THEFT.

The Noble Foundation Co., Ltd., which farms very extensively north of Taber, reported the loss of some harness, a horse and buggy. The accused was arrested at Taber and proved to be the guilty party. The stolen property was recovered. He was brought before His Honor Judge Jackson, found "guilty" and sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

THEFT, FORGERY, BURGLARY, ARSON, ETC.

The following is a short synopsis of other important cases dealt with:—

H. M. HANBURY—FALSE PRETENCES (FOUR CHARGES).

The accused issued a lot of worthless cheques in the Leduc and Whitecourt districts, and was apprehended at the latter place. The cheques issued were drawn on the Union Bank at Vancouver. He was brought before His Honor Judge Lees, at Wetaskiwin, and pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on all four charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

CHARLES GREEN—ARSON AND MISCHIEF.

The accused lived on a farm near Vermilion and was indebted to the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the extent of about \$7,000. The bank seized the accused's property through the sheriff, and it was advertised for sale. On the morning of the sale all the property seized, with the exception of the horses and cattle, was destroyed by fire. Upon investigation there was ample proof of arson. The accused was brought before Chief Justice Harvey and a jury at Edmonton, was found "guilty" and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

RUDOLF LUTZ—FORGERY AND UTTERING.

This offence was committed at Stony Plain, the accused at the time being out on a suspended sentence. He was brought before Mr. Justice Walsh, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

DELBERT I. WRIGHT—BURGLARY, ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY AND THEFT (THREE CHARGES).

The accused was charged with burglary of the post office at Lavoy, was arrested and the money stolen found on him. He admitted his guilt, but, while locked up in the cell at Vegreville during the absence of the Constable, made his escape. Later, he was arrested at Mountain Park. Being brought before His Honor Judge Taylor, he pleaded "guilty" to all charges laid, and was sentenced to five years on the burglary charge, one year for escaping from custody, and two years on each charge of theft, sentences to run concurrently.

MIKE GARDESKI, JOHN GARDESKI, PETE ZAK, AND DEMETRO DAWZYK—SHOP BREAKING.

This case emanated from Bruce, where the store of H. M. S. Bowen was broken into and goods to the value of \$300 stolen. Tracks led to a straw pile and the goods found there. Accused denied any knowledge of the theft, but finger prints found in the store tallied with the two Gardeskis and Zak. Dawzyk later made a voluntary statement admitting his guilt, and that the others were with him. They came before Mr. Justice Tweedie and pleaded "guilty," and were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment, less one day.

JOHN GALBERT—SHOP-BREAKING (THREE CHARGES).

This case occurred in the Legal district. Three stores were broken into and goods taken. Suspicion rested on the accused, and he was taken into custody. He confessed and showed where the goods were buried. He appeared before His Honor Judge Dubuc, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

JACOB SUNDEL—ARSON.

The accused lived at Fawcett and on July 23rd his store and barn were burned with all the contents. It appeared from the investigation that Sundel and his wife went to Edmonton on the day of the fire leaving their adopted son in charge of the place. The buildings had been insured for \$4,600 in one company and \$700 in another. The accused had told his adopted son to set fire to the buildings, and upon Sundel, his wife and adopted son being interrogated, they all told a different story and Sundel, seeing the game was up, confessed. He pleaded "guilty" before His Honor Judge Dubuc, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

ARTHUR HAMMOND—HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

This case occurred at Stettler. One, Andrew Hattrick, made a complaint that his house had been broken into and goods to the value of \$200 taken. For some time no trace of thief or goods could be found. Const. Shelton, of Lac St. Anne, heard that the accused had been at Onoway Fair, wearing a coat resembling one that had been stolen. He searched this man's premises and found most of the missing articles and arrested him. He was brought before Mr. Justice Tweedie, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

JOHN D'AGNILA—ASSAULT CAUSING ACTUAL BODILY HARM.

The accused and one, Joseph Sabotin, from Mile 52½ on the Coalspur Branch, got into an altercation and started to fight. D'Agnila bit Sabotin's thumb with the result that gangrene set in, and the thumb had to be amputated. He was brought before Mr. Justice Simmons, who fined him \$100.

JOHN HONCHAK—THEFT OF HARNESS (TWO CHARGES).

During the month of March complaints were numerous of thefts of harness in the Andrew district. Investigations were started, and in June the accused was arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Crawford, found "guilty," and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

FRED COTE—THEFT.

The accused was working as a farm hand for one, Robert Gordon, a farmer of Sturgeonville. Gordon had drawn from the bank the sum of \$407 and placed the same in his safe. On his return home, after a few days' absence, he counted the money and found \$100 missing. Suspicion fell on the hired man, who had been left alone in the house whilst the money was in the safe. He left Gordon's employ a few days afterwards, and on enquiry was found to be spending more money than his circumstances warranted. He was arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Dubuc, pleaded "guilty," and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

HENRY FINLAYSON—ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY HARM.

This was a case from Glendon in the St. Paul district. It appears from the investigation that bad feeling existed between the accused and a man named Palmer, whom he had threatened. They met one night on the road. Finlayson was carrying a rifle and stuck it in Palmer's stomach, threatening to shoot him. There was a struggle and the rifle was discharged, the bullet entering Palmer's right arm, splintering the bone. The accused was arrested and appeared before His Honor Judge Dubuc, found "guilty" and fined \$200.

EMILE BOUCHER AND WILLIAM BOUCHARD—BURGLARY.

This case arose at Bon Accord. One, Omer Royer, reported that his store had been broken into and money and articles taken on the night of November 14th. The accused men had been seen in the vicinity and were traced to Edmonton and arrested. Both of them admitted the offence, and on appearing before His Honor Judge Taylor, pleaded "guilty." Boucher, who had a previous conviction recorded against him for a similar offence, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Bouchard received a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

ORVILLE WOOLRIDGE AND MATTHEW DOBSON—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

R. Laswell, who resides at Berry Moor, reported at Edmonton that during his absence his shack had been broken into and a rifle, shot-gun and other articles taken. Some time later a visit was made to Woolridge's place at Beaver Crossing. The rifle and shot-gun were identified and on a thorough search being made, a lot of stolen articles were found. He made a statement implicating Dobson, who was arrested at Big Valley. He also confessed and told of other thefts committed near Rocky Mountain House from the house of Wm. Neile. Neile had made no complaint of his loss, but the articles were found in Woolridge's place. Accused were brought before His Honor Judge Taylor and pleaded "guilty." Woolridge was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. Dobson was remanded for sentence for one year on his own recognizance.

ARBIE MEEK AND ELIAS MEEK—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

During the month of October the store of one, I. Christo, in the Entwistle district, was broken into and goods to the value of \$150 were stolen. On investigation by Det. Pass, most of the goods were recovered, and the Meeks placed under arrest. Later they appeared for trial before His Honor Judge Taylor and pleaded "not guilty." Finger print evidence was given and they were found "guilty." Arbie Meek was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. Elias Meek was placed on probation for six months, and to appear before the District Court at Edmonton in June, 1923.

JIMMY MONTELEONE—ASSAULT CAUSING GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

This offence occurred at Cardiff. On December 18th, Const. Olsen and four other members of the Force were on duty at the Cardiff Mines, where a strike of miners had been going on for some time.

The owners of the mine had decided to re-start work at the mine on the morning of the 18th December, and it was while our men were endeavoring to protect the miners going to work, from the striking miners, that a general melee occurred, men, women and children taking part, and rocks, bricks, and clubs being freely used. Const. Olsen, at the time of the assault, was being attacked by four of the strikers and a woman, when he was hit from behind with a club by Monteleone and rendered unconscious. The accused was not arrested at the time as the other constables were fighting for their lives in the general melee. Monteleone made his way to Edmonton, but was recognized on the street by one of our men and arrested. He was taken before His Worship G. B. McLeod, at Cardiff, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor and fined \$200, or in default of payment an additional six months' imprisonment.

MIKE TAKOR—ASSAULTING A PEACE OFFICER.

This is another case emanating from the strike at Cardiff, and occurred in the general melee on the morning of December 18th. Const. McKay was one of the party of police on duty at the time, and saw the accused strike one of the miners, and, while trying to protect the miner, fell, when the accused kicked him in the mouth. He arrested Takor, who was later brought before His Worship G. B. McLeod, who sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

ELLIS P. HURST AND JOHN DUFFY—ARSON.

This was a deliberate case of arson and had the fire gained headway before being discovered, there is no doubt that practically the whole business section of Stettler would have been wiped out. It appears that Hurst bought the old Dominion Hotel at Stettler a few months prior to the fire, and discovered it was a poor paying proposition. He had \$10,000 insurance on the building and contents. On the night of November 10th, fire was observed in the building at about 10 p.m. The municipal fire brigade turned out and succeeded in extinguishing it before much damage was done. On investigation by Corp. McPherson and Town Const. Hoe, it was discovered that a fire had been started in four different places in the building. Both the accused men were arrested and kept apart. Hurst confessed and implicated Duffy, who also confessed as to his part in the crime. They were brought up for trial before His Honor Judge Stewart and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Very little was known of either of these men at Stettler, but, on their finger prints being sent to the Criminal Identification Bureau at Ottawa, it was found that Duffy was wanted in the State of Montana for escaping from custody in 1919 while undergoing a five to ten-year term in the Montana State Prison. Upon the completion of his present term in this country, he will be sent back to the United States to serve the balance of his term in that country.

ALFRED STILLMAN AND FRED HOBART—THEFT OF AUTO.

This was a somewhat unusual case. These two men came from Clyde to Edmonton, and at about 10 p.m., the same evening, September 9th, stole a car from outside one of the theatres, having first purchased some paint to alter its appearance, which they did on the road to Red Deer. They parked the car on a side street in Red Deer

while they went to get something to eat, and it was noticed that the paint was wet on the car and the police notified. On their returning to the car, they were placed under arrest. Revolvers were found on both of them. They admitted the theft, and it was found that the Alberta license plates had been substituted by Wisconsin ones, and on further investigation it was ascertained that they had stolen a car in Wisconsin and sold it at Clyde. They were brought before Judge Mahaffy and sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary, forty-eight hours after committing the robbery, and the owner was notified that his car had been recovered before it was reported to the police.

RE MOTOR CAR THEFTS

We are finding out upon checking up many licenses that they have probably been secured for a Ford car and placed upon a Cadillac or some other make, and it seems that there is not a proper check upon cars when the licenses are issued. A person, making application for an automobile license merely walks into an office, is given a form which he fills in, giving the serial number of his car, and on the strength of this alone is given his license. There is no inspection of the car to verify if the make, model, serial number, are the same as given in the application form. The result is that the Government can be very easily defrauded; the applicant can fill in the form for a Ford car, secure his license for \$15, and use it on another make, thereby saving a few dollars, and the chance of his discovery is slight. This, however, is not the greatest weakness in such a loose system. For instance, a man is in possession of a car which he knows to be stolen. The police have on their records a full description of this car, serial number, etc. Having knowledge of this, when the man buys a license he does not give the correct serial number; instead, he gives a false number and the license is given accordingly. No inspection of the car being made, he is running no risk of discovery whatever. You will readily understand the seriousness of such a system from the police point of view, especially in view of the fact that we cannot hope to decrease the stealing of automobiles. This Province has been fortunate so far, considering the wholesale methods in operation in some of the States across the border, but our position has not been due to any assistance from the license records.

We keep an up-to-date serial and engine number index of all stolen cars, which records are received daily from all points on the continent, but this index does not serve its proper purpose, its only use being when we discover a car under suspicious circumstances. If this index were kept by the Government License Department, it would be impossible for a person to secure a license for a stolen car, provided, of course, he gave the correct serial number.

I would suggest that a complete list of licenses issued monthly, containing the name, address, make of car, serial and engine numbers, should be circulated by the Provincial Secretary's Department to all Police Officers in the Province. I am not in any way exaggerating when I say the administration of justice has been seriously handicapped by not having at hand the names and addresses of automobile owners.

I would also like to recommend that before a license is granted, a careful inspection of the automobile be made to see that the correct serial and engine numbers are given and that these numbers are not in any way tampered with. Residents of rural districts making application by mail could have their applications O.K.'d by our constables located in their districts.

I might point out a case which occurred a few days ago at Drumheller. A gang of safe blowers were believed to be in that vicinity. Sergt. Forbes, who is stationed there, obtained the number of the car that they were supposed to be driving, a large Reo. It was later ascertained that the number had been issued for a Ford car, and the address of the owner, General Delivery, Calgary. Up to the present we have been unable to locate the owner, and are still trying to locate the car.

I would strongly recommend that my suggestions be given due consideration by the Provincial Secretary's Department, in regard to this matter, and would ask your co-operation in taking the matter up with that Department.

T. A. BURROWS—THEFT FROM POST OFFICE.

The accused was the post-master at Loyalist, and had been short in his remittances to his head office for some time. The post office was mysteriously burned down, and it was alleged by the accused that all the post office funds and records were burned. We were requested by the post office authorities to investigate the case, and the accused was placed under arrest and brought before His Honor Judge Morrison, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A. J. JOHNSON—BURGLARY.

In the town of Provost, the accused was caught red-handed by Const. Holtsbaum and the town constable in the act of burglarizing the drug store. He appeared before His Honor Judge Lees, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

ANDREW KOVAR—BURGLARY AND THEFT.

The accused had been suspected for years of several thefts but covered his work up so well that sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant his arrest. He left Wetaskiwin to visit Edson. During his absence, search warrants were obtained and his trunk searched. A number of articles reported stolen were found. He was placed under arrest and brought before His Honor Judge Lees and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

HILDING TJARNSTROME—FALSE PRETENCES.

The accused in this case was a resident of Daysland, and issued a lot of worthless cheques, and then left the Province. He was traced to Wardner, B.C., and brought back for trial. He appeared before Police Magistrate Jackson, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

O. NELSON—BURGLARY AND THEFT.

During the fall of 1921 several stores were broken into at Nevis, Erskine and Delburne, which were investigated by Det. Scott. From evidence secured, suspicion fell on the accused, and he was later arrested by the city of Red Deer police, from whom he escaped. Later, he was arrested at Kamloops, B.C., and brought back for trial. He appeared before His Honor Judge Mahaffy on five counts of burglary and theft, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS—INTIMIDATION.

The accused sent threatening letters through the mail to one, H. W. Dwelle, and was brought before Mr. Justice McCarthy, at Calgary. He was found "guilty" and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The accused claimed to be a member of the "Klu Klux Klan" organization. His Lordship in passing sentence intimated that this was a warning to members of this fraternity operating on this side of the International Boundary line.

WM. SHANNON—ARSON.

The accused was part-proprietor of a pool room at Bassano. On the night of the 19th February a fire occurred in the building, and was got under control. Upon investigation by Sergt. Wight, it was found that the building had been set on fire in four or five places. The accused was arrested and later brought before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury, who returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the ground that they thought it was moonshine whiskey which had affected his head or that he was in a trance.

ED. DERR, R. C. CRABB, H. P. THOMPSON, ELLIS M. HOUGHTON—
THEFT OF WHEAT.

It was reported to Sergt. Wight, at Bassano, that about 250 bushels of wheat had been stolen from the farm of one, W. A. Rudasall. As a result of investigations, Derr was arrested. Houghton, who was an accomplice, left for the United States, and was arrested at Yakima and brought back for trial. He made a statement implicating Thompson and Crabb. All four men were tried by His Honor Judge Winter and pleaded "guilty." Houghton was called upon to make restitution to the amount of \$200; Derr, \$30; Crabb and Thompson, \$30 each. The trial judge evidently took a very lenient view of this case, and did not impose a prison sentence.

DONALD MARSH—SHOP-BREAKING AND THEFT.

The accountant for the Western Gem Mine at Midlandville reported to the Drumheller Detachment that the company's warehouse had been broken into and goods to the value of \$140 taken. Marsh, who lived nearby, was suspected and his place searched. Most of the stolen goods were found there. He was arrested and appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

FRANK ROBYE—ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM.

It appears that the accused and one, Malcolm McPhail, had attended a dance at the Lawson school house, and had some words over another party. Robye drew a knife and slashed McPhail across the left wrist, inflicting a serious cut about four and one-half inches long, and also wounded him in the left groin. Const. Stuchbery chased the accused all night and arrested him near Bassano. He was brought before Mr. Justice Simmons at Calgary, found "guilty" and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined \$250, or, in default, four months' additional imprisonment.

JOHN PAPPAS—BRIBERY.

The accused is a notorious bootlegger, operating in the Carbon district. He called upon Const. Carr, at Carbon, offering him money to allow him to bootleg liquor and run a gambling joint. He tendered the constable \$30 and told him that this was only a small portion of what he would receive in the future. The constable immediately arrested him, marked the money in the presence of the accused. He was later brought before His Honor Judge McNeill, found "guilty," and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

F. W. BEAVER—THEFT OF AUTOMOBILE.

The manager of the Monarch Life Assurance Co., Calgary, reported that his car had been stolen on the morning of June 5th. Investigations were at once commenced and it was ascertained that the accused had offered the car for sale at Irvine. He was arrested at Swift Current by the Saskatchewan Police and escaped from their custody, but was re-arrested at Regina and brought to Calgary for trial. Before Police Magistrate Sanders, he pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

PETER GAUCER—INFRACTION OF *The Motor Vehicle Act* and *The Liquor Act*.

It appears from the evidence in this case and the investigation made by Det. Irvine that two brothers, John Gaucer and Peter Gaucer, who live at Loverna, in the Province of Saskatchewan, were driving about three miles within the Province of Alberta, when the car upset, killing John Gaucer, who was driving the car at the time. They were both intoxicated, and Peter Gaucer was charged with being intoxicated and having liquor in possession and also with driving a motor vehicle whilst intoxicated. He pleaded "guilty" to the three charges, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined \$100 for driving a motor vehicle whilst intoxicated, and two months and a fine of \$100 for having liquor in a place other than a private dwelling house.

TOM WHITNEY—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Dr. McFarlane, of Carbon, reported to Constable Carr that he had been called to give medical assistance to a man named Inches, who had been badly beaten up and robbed. The constable investigated the case and found that Inches had gone to a C. P. R. construction sleeping car with the accused at the request of the latter, who had a bottle of liquor. Inches partook of several drinks and tendered

nothing. When he came to his senses, the following morning, his face was badly battered up and all his money taken. Whitney was arrested and brought for trial before His Honor Judge Winter, was found "guilty," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

R. KREIGER AND EDWARD KANE—THEFT FROM PERSON.

The accused men, who were harvesters from the east, went to the Oyen district to look for work. They called at a farm where one, C. Beleveau, was working, and stole \$30 from the pockets of trousers which were hanging up in a bunk-house. Const. Light, of Oyen, placed them under arrest, and, on being searched, the stolen money was found. They were tried before two local justices of the peace and found guilty. Kreiger was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Kane given six months' suspended sentence.

ALBERT CUTTER AND MARK MAYFIELD—BREAKING AND ENTERING.

The accused are two Blackfeet Indians, living on the Blood Reserve. Mr. A. R. Yates, a druggist of Gleichen, reported to Const. Hammick that his store had been broken into and some liquor stolen. These two Indians were arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Winter, of Calgary. They pleaded "guilty." Mayfield was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and Cutter awarded one year's suspended sentence.

PETER APWOOD—FALSE PRETENCES.

The accused made a false statement relative to a claim for insurance, with the intention of defrauding the company interested. He appeared before Mr. Justice McCarthy and jury who found him "guilty." He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

TONY TOON AND JOE SUT—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

On November 17th, a complaint was made to Const. Hale, of Strathmore, by one, Martin Jarrett, that he heard groans in the Chinese store next his place. The constable went to the cafe and found the proprietor gagged and bound on a bed. He gave a description of the men who had held him up, and their tracks were picked up on the railway headed towards Langdon. The constable caught up with them and took them into custody. On searching them he found a .32 calibre revolver on Tony Toon with some cash and cigarettes. A similar hold-up having occurred at Cochrane, they were taken there and identified at once as the men who held up the cafe proprietor there. They were brought before His Honor Judge McNeill, pleaded "guilty," and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF UNION BANK AT FOREMOST.

On August 29, 1922, the Union Bank of Canada branch, at Foremost, was robbed by four or five masked men, who entered the bedroom window, where the two junior clerks were sleeping, held them up at the point of a gun, took the younger one out of bed and tied up the other with strong cord. The junior was forced to open the combination of the safe and also show where the securities were kept, after which he was also tied up. The inner door of the safe was blown and the security safe was forced open. The robbers then decamped with twelve thousand dollars in cash, and about seventy thousand

in securities. Investigation showed that the telephone and telegraph wires had been cut, and that the thieves were travelling by a large auto. The direction taken after the robbery was south and across the Boundary into the United States. On receiving word of the robbery every available man was rushed to Foremost, and a thorough search made, which proved in vain. All suspicious characters were interrogated, and known crooks traced up. The Canadian Bankers' Association called in Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, and Asst. Supt. E. Olsen came from Spokane to conduct an investigation. Inspector Bavin accompanied him into Montana, following a clue we had obtained which has not as yet materialized. A tremendous amount of correspondence has been had in connection with this case, and I regret to state that I realized great difficulty in getting co-operation from some of the United States sheriffs and chiefs of police. Three of the bonds stolen have been cashed; two have been traced to New York, and one to Minneapolis. Up to date, no reply has been received to correspondence in connection therewith. This is an extremely difficult case to work on, as the robbers had everything in their favor, due to the insecurity of the bank building and its proximity to the United States Boundary (35 miles).

Asst. Supt. Nicholson was sent to assist Inspector Bavin on this case, and gathered some very valuable information in Montana regarding the movements of several noted crooks and some local people who it was thought might have had a hand in this robbery. I also sent two plain clothes men to Minot, N.D., as this place was evidently the point from which the men connected with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Bank robberies worked out. They picked up a lot of information which was forwarded to various police forces and resulted in some arrests for offences committed in the United States. This bank robbery was the only one committed in this Province, although they were of almost nightly occurrence in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and I was deluged with requests for men to be stationed at every little place where there was a bank. I sent a circular out to all bank managers in the Province, making some suggestions for co-operative effort in the matter of protection against this band of bank robbers, and it was generally carried into effect. Our investigations are being continued on this case, and I hope yet to bring the men committing this robbery to justice.

J. H. VOORHEES—FORGERY, UTTERING AND THEFT.

The accused stole a Ford car in Calgary, took it to Lethbridge and traded it in to the Baalim Motors, Ltd., for a Baby Grand Chevrolet, giving a note for \$650 on the deal, and giving his name as Van Buskirk, a contractor on the irrigation ditch at Barons. Before closing the deal, the Baalim Motors Co. 'phoned the bank at Barons and found Van Buskirk "O.K." On the maturity of the note, it was found that Van Buskirk knew nothing of the transaction, the accused having forged the name. A description of the man who made the deal tallied with that of Voorhees, and he was traced to Denver, Colorado, and from there to Salt Lake City, where he had stolen another car. He had left there for Los Angeles, but did not reach his destination. He was later arrested at Florence in Arizona, waived extradition, and brought back to Lethbridge. He appeared for trial before His Honor Judge McNeill, pleaded "guilty" to three charges, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

CHRISTIAN KEEBLER—THEFT.

This case arose in the Spirit River district. One, Frank Marples, of Spirit River, complained that a bed spring and a separator belt had been stolen from his premises. The accused was suspected of the theft and his place searched. The missing articles were found and identified by Marples. The accused was brought before His Honor Judge Dubuc and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

J. T. POMERLAU—ARSON.

This case emanated from Donnelly. The accused carried heavy insurance on his store and stock which mysteriously burned down. Investigations were carried on by Const. Mudiman, and the Fire Commissioner for the Province, and, as a result, Pomerlau was arrested and confessed to Mr. Brace, of the Fire Commissioner's Department, that he had burned the store down to obtain the insurance, some \$26,000. He appeared before His Honor Judge Morrison, pleaded "guilty" and was released on suspended sentence.

EDWARD BEAUCHAMP—BREAKING, ENTERING AND THEFT.

This occurred at Kinuso. One, Matthew Whitecotton, store-keeper of Kinuso, reported that his store had been broken into and a cash box containing about \$30 cash and a lady's gold watch taken. Const. Cameron followed some tracks in the snow, and found the cash box, empty. The search led to the shack of a man named L. Hirondele, and it was found that Beauchamp had stayed there over night on the night of the robbery. He was later arrested, and admitted the theft. He appeared before Major Macdonnell, police magistrate, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN.**(Summary of Some of the Most Important Cases.)****EMILIEN DAIGNAULT—SEDUCTION UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.**

This case arose in the St. Paul district. The accused seduced a young girl under a promise of marriage. As soon as he found out her condition he disappeared and was located in the Peace River district. He was brought back and appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

WILLIAM BAHRY—INCEST.

This was a very sordid case and arose in the Athabasca district. It appears the accused had abused two of his daughters, little girls of seven and eight years of age. He appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty" against him. His Lordship imposed a sentence of five years in the penitentiary.

ANDREW SERADA—SEDUCTION.

The accused had seduced one, Doris Simituk, 16 years of age, under a promise of marriage. He left the district and was located at Canmore. He was brought before Mr. Justice Walsh and jury, and found "guilty" and sentenced to two years less one day imprisonment.

H. W. NEWVINE—INCEST.

The accused is a farmer living in the Delburne district, and has a large family of young children. As a result of a complaint made to the police, his fourteen-year-old daughter was interviewed, and she admitted that her father had been having intercourse with her for two or three years. The accused was brought before Mr. Justice Simmons at Red Deer, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

JOE MARZIE—CARNAL KNOWLEDGE.

The accused is an Italian miner living at Nordegg and boarded with the parents of the young girl concerned. The parents were suspicious of this man, on account of his familiarity with the girl and kept a close watch on them. Const. Macdonald questioned the girl and she admitted the accused had had intercourse with her. A charge was laid against the accused and he was brought before Mr. Justice Simmons, at Red Deer, found "guilty" and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

LAWRENCE GALE—RAPE.

The accused is a young lad of sixteen years of age, the son of a farmer living in the Rimbey district. He waylaid a young girl of fifteen years of age, the daughter of a neighbor, while on her way home from church. He was arrested and admitted the offence. He came up for trial before Mr. Justice McCarthy, at Wetaskiwin, who reduced the charge to one of indecent assault, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

JENNIE JARDINE—ABORTION.

The accused is a married woman residing at Innisfail, and has for some time past had the reputation of being more or less an abortionist. It appears that a Mrs. McKinnon, of Olds, solicited her assistance to procure an abortion. The accused supplied her with an instrument. This became known and Mrs. McKinnon was interviewed with the result that she admitted the facts. Mrs. Jardine was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

J. FAWCETT—INDECENT ASSAULT.

The accused, who lives in the Rocky Mountain House district, is a young lad, aged eighteen years. During the absence of his brother and sister-in-law, he committed an assault on his four-year-old niece. The mother, on observing the condition of the child, reported the matter to our constable, with the result that the accused was taken into custody. He appeared before His Honor Judge Mahaffy, pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to receive ten lashes.

JOHN AMBLER—ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.

The accused is a farmer residing in the Wetaskiwin district, and had for some time been having illicit intercourse with a young girl, a farmer's daughter in the same district, and who became pregnant.

He supplied her with some pills, which came into the possession of Corp. Cawsey, and which, upon being analyzed, proved to be made from ingredients that bring about an abortion. The accused is a married man, with a family. He was brought before His Honor Judge Lees for trial and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

E. H. WARREN—CARNAL KNOWLEDGE.

The accused, who lived in the Coronation district, was arrested for seducing his fifteen-year-old niece. He appeared before His Honor Judge Morrison and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

WALTER STONE—CARNAL KNOWLEDGE AND SEDUCTION.

The accused in this case was the step-father to Emily and Iona Tallman, ages fifteen and thirteen. It appears from the evidence that the accused had sexual intercourse with both of them on various occasions during the past three years. He appeared before a Supreme Court judge and jury, and was found "guilty" of indecent assault and released on bonds to be of good behavior for two years.

WILLIAM AVERY—ATTEMPTED RAPE.

The accused had been visiting a man named Pattison. It started to rain and Pattison loaned him a rain-coat. The following day he returned it. Pattison was absent and Mrs. Pattison, his wife, was the only occupant of the house. It is alleged he caught hold of her, dragged her into a bed-room, covered her mouth with his hands, and threw her on a bed. Some one knocked at the door, and the accused became frightened, let her go and ran out of the house. The assault was reported to Const. Carr, who located the accused some time later. The accused was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

MIKE TAYZOFF—INDECENT ASSAULT.

This is a most revolting case wherein a little child aged four years was found to be suffering from venereal disease. It was extremely difficult to get any reliable information from a child of her age. Sufficient was obtained to connect accused with the offence. He was later brought before Mr. Justice Simmons, at Lethbridge, found "guilty" and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

OLAF HAMMER—SEDUCTION.

It appears that the accused took a young girl named Minnie Buchwald out for a drive and forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. The following morning the girl heard the accused joking about it with another man, and, not being very strong mentally, she attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but recovered. The accused appeared before Mr. Justice Simmons and a jury, was found "guilty" with a recommendation for leniency, and was fined \$150 and placed under bond of \$500 for one year.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The following statistics of criminal offences show 7,158 cases entered, an increase of 578 cases over last year. In addition, 6,673 investigations were made. The percentage of convictions is very high, 84.5 per cent., being one-half of one per cent. less than last year. The 6,673 cases investigated consisted of complaints of horse and cattle stealing, missing friends and relatives, investigations made for other forces. A large number of enquiries were made for foreign consuls, etc. I find also that a great number of people go to a justice of the peace, making complaints of very trivial matters, which are not in the category of criminal cases; informations are taken and laid, without getting the fullest detail, the result being a source of endless trouble, waste of time and a great expense to the public. The total number of prisoners handled by this Force during the year was 3,145 a decrease of 346 under last year. The number of offences against women was 89 cases, an increase of eight over last year. Thirty-nine convictions were obtained; thirty-one were either withdrawn or dismissed, and there are nineteen cases awaiting trial as the following schedule of classification shows:—

Crime	Entered	Con- victions	Dismissals or With- drawals	Awaiting Trial
Assault, Indecent	25	17	6	2
Rape and Attempt	10	3	3	4
Abduction	5	0	4	1
Carnal Knowledge.....	16	6	5	5
Incest	6	3	3	.....
Seduction	27	10	10	7
Totals	89	39	31	19

It is a very difficult matter to obtain convictions in cases of this nature as in the most of them corroboration is required, and from the nature of the offence this is almost impossible to obtain. Some of the cases handled this year are of a very revolting nature and a large percentage of them were committed by aliens.

Offences against property, ordinary thefts and attempted thefts, this year, accounted for 691 cases entered against 600 cases last year, an increase of 91 cases. 481 convictions were obtained, 161 cases withdrawn or dismissed, and there are 49 awaiting trial.

There were 58 cases of horse and cattle stealing entered this year. Twenty-six convictions were obtained; 26 cases were dismissed or withdrawn, and six are awaiting trial. There is a decrease of 25 cases under last year. I have quoted some of the principal cases handled this year. The weeding out of incompetent Brand Readers and Stock Inspectors as well as the very low price paid for cattle and horses this year has had the effect of reducing this class of offence, also the more efficient patrols by our Constables and Stock Detectives and the co-operation of stock men and farmers generally.

There are 69 cases of false pretences entered; a decrease of 53 cases under last year.

Fourteen cases of robbery with violence were entered this year, a decrease of three cases under last year.

There were 92 cases of prairie fires entered this year, an increase of 35 over last year.

Forest fires were very prevalent during the summer, owing to the very dry season. Very valuable timber was destroyed, especially in the Grande Prairie district. We were called upon by the Dominion Forestry officials for assistance which was rendered in every case, and where our men took charge, the worst fires were eventually got under control. It took a large force of men to combat them, working night and day, and I was very gratified while inspecting the various detachments in that district, to be informed that, had it not been for the A. P. Police, the whole country would have been burned up. Considerable correspondence has ensued since, between myself and the Chief Forestry Inspector here, over the settlement of accounts in connection with these fires. He claims that the fires were in settlement areas, and not Federal Reserves, and that the Province was responsible, which cannot be admitted, as he has been taken over the areas these fires occurred in. In some places where the fires occurred, the Forest Rangers never made an appearance, or attempted to get any one out to fight them.

We handled 286 cases of insanity during the year, an increase of five cases over last year. We have no padded cells to handle the violent cases in. These unfortunate people are taken to the Insane Asylum at Ponoka with the least possible delay after they are committed. This is a very trying duty for our men, and one that calls for very tactful and careful handling, in escorting patients on the railways.

Of offences against morals and religion, there were 622 convictions—309 for vagrancy, 165 drunk and disorderly, 145 gambling, three in connection with houses of ill fame, an increase of 19 cases over last year.

One hundred and twenty-two thefts of motor cars were reported. This includes cars stolen in other provinces as well as from the United States.

There is an increase of the number of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act over last year of 76. Six hundred and ten cases were entered this year, and 587 convictions obtained.

Eighty cases were entered under the Insurance Act this year, and 75 convictions were obtained. The enforcing of this Act gave us considerable work this year. Last year there were practically no cases entered.

There was an increase of 150 cases under the Game Act prosecuted this year over last year. Two hundred and ninety-one cases were entered, and 265 convictions obtained.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

The work in connection with this Branch of the Force is increasing very rapidly, and has been handled in a very efficient and capable manner by Corporal R. Kirby, M.C. His report is attached herewith.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

Edmonton, Alberta,

January 1st, 1923.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending December 31st, 1922, upon the operations of the Identification Bureau.

During the past year the following records have been made:

Finger print records made through "A" Division.....	261
Finger print records made through "B" Division.....	33
Finger print records made through "C" Division.....	69
Finger print records made through "D" Division.....	141
Finger print records made through "PR" Division.....	13
Finger print records made through "GP" Division.....	5
Total.....	522

Finger print records made through exchanging with other Forces during the past year, were as follows:—

Edmonton City Police.....	368
Winnipeg City Police.....	105
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	3
Calgary City Police.....	1
Leavenworth State Bureau.....	2
Saskatchewan Provincial Police.....	3
Washington State Bureau.....	2
Total.....	484

Recapitulation:

Finger prints on file January 1st, 1922.....	2246
Finger prints made by the A.P.P.....	522
Finger prints received from other Forces.....	484
Finger prints records on file December 1st, 1922.....	3252

Cases:

WILLIE HANLEY AND JAMES GAFNEY—

- (1) BREAKING AND ENTERING OF THE ELSIE BRUCE COMPANY PREMISES AT EVANSBURG;
- (2) BREAKING AND ENTERING SCHOOL AT ST. ALBERT;
- (3) BREAKING AND ENTERING C.N.R. DEPOT AT ST. ALBERT.

This case was opened on August 15th, 1921, and finger impressions were found on the windows and on a shelf in the ticket office of the C.N.R. depot at St. Albert. The finger impressions were small and probably made by boys, a short time previous to this two boys escaped from the Edmonton Shelter, and the case was unavoidably left open until February, 1922, when they were re-captured and finger printed.

When confronted with photographs of the finger impressions found on the shelf and shown that the photographic impressions

were identical with their own finger prints, they confessed, and upon further questioning they also confessed to breaking into the Elsie Bruce Company premises at Evansburg and the St. Albert School.

As both boys were already sentenced to a period of confinement in the Portage la Prairie Industrial School, the complainant decided not to proceed with the above charges.

LEE MILLIKEN—HOUSEBREAKING

The house of J. N. Beaubier at Vulcan was broken into about the middle of June, and finger prints were found on the broken glass of a bathroom window of the house. Entrance had probably been made through this window but nothing appeared to be missing from the premises. Detective Ayton took the finger prints of several of the local boys and found that Lee Milliken's coincided with some of the prints on the window. When confronted with this evidence Milliken confessed and said the whole affair was an accident, as he had been unfortunate enough to throw his ball through the window, and had gone through after it, and left the house by the back door. As there was nothing missing from the house and the boy's story was within the realms of probability, no further action was taken by the complainant.

BURGLARY OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, FOREMOST

The Foremost branch of the Union Bank of Canada was burglarized on August 29th, 1922, and a piece of dough that had been used in blowing the safe was forwarded to the Bureau and found to bear some latent finger impressions. Photographs were taken of the impressions and widely circulated, but no material benefits have resulted to date.

ELIAS MEEK, ARBIE MEEK, C. J. MEEK—BREAKING AND ENTERING

The house of James Christo, of Entwistle, was broken into during the month of October, and finger prints were found on a jam jar and also on a bottle of alcohol. The three Meeks were arrested and the finger prints of C. J. Meek were found to correspond with those found on the bottle of alcohol, and the impressions found on the jam jar were found to be identical with three fingers of the right hand of Arbie Meek. Both of the articles had undoubtedly been handled by the perpetrators.

The case against C. J. Meek was dropped when it was found that he was wanted for embezzlement of post office funds in the U.S.A., and he was returned to the States to stand trial.

Arbie Meek was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labor, and recommended to be deported.

Elias Meek was put on probation for a period of six months, and is to appear in court on the third Monday in June, 1923.

Finger prints established previous records of both Arbie Meek and C. J. Meek in this Province.

JOHN KRUGER—THEFT

In December, 1922, the house of Edwin Hoffman, of Inga, near Stoney Plain was broken into, entrance having been gained by the window, and storm windows being smashed. Latent impressions were found by Detective Lesley, on a piece of glass, and John Kruger was arrested. His finger prints were taken and found to correspond with some of the impressions on the glass. Upon being confronted with this evidence he confessed and pleaded "guilty" before His Honor Judge Taylor, who, remanded Kruger until June 4th, 1923, for sentence, allowing him out on probation during that period. Kruger's father supplied the necessary bond.

Identifications:

Seventy-three identifications were made during the year, through the Bureau as follows:—29 were made in the Bureau, and 44 through exchanging records with other Forces and the R.C.M.P. Criminal Identification Bureau at Ottawa, with the result that previous offenders when convicted had these records used against them at their trials.

Photography:

More than 1,500 photographs were taken by the Bureau during the year. Enlargements were made for exhibits in court in all cases in which finger print evidence could be used, and in several other cases in which photographs could be of any advantage to the prosecuting attorney.

Photographs were also made and circulated to all detachments and other Forces, when they could be secured in cases of men being wanted, or advertised as missing.

Offices and Equipment:

The installation of the studio for photography and enlarging, etc., has greatly facilitated the work of the Bureau. The equipment of the Bureau is in good condition and complete with the exception that a camera is urgently needed for out-of-town work.

General:

A close liaison has been maintained with the Edmonton city police throughout the year, which has undoubtedly saved both Bureaus a great deal of work.

Two hundred and sixty-one finger print records and photographs were circulated to other Forces, and in exchange for this work 484 were added to our own files.

Future Policy:

I would again respectfully suggest a slight augmentation in the staff of the Bureau, thereby making it possible to attend to all important cases in which finger print evidence could be obtained, and in which photographic exhibits would be of assistance to the prosecutions.

Both written and oral lectures could be given to a greater number of the members of the Force, and the efficiency of the Bureau and its usefulness to the Force would be greatly increased.

In concluding, Sir, I wish to thank you for your support and advice, which I have received at all times.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REMINGTON KIRBY,

Corporal, Reg. No. 159,
In care of Identification Bureau.

The Commissioner,
Alberta Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alberta.

THE LIQUOR ACT

During the year the uniformed members of the Force handled 1,142 cases and obtained 1,068 convictions. The Liquor Branch accounted for 266 cases and obtained 221 convictions—in their case, 25 cases less than last year, and an increase of 71 cases over last year by the regular members of the Force, making a general increase of 46 cases over 1921. Our duties in connection with the enforcing of this Act were generally outside of the cities, in the rural districts, towns and villages.

The Nat Bell case reported last year as being before the Privy Council was decided at the beginning of this year, Judgment being given for the Province.

The enforcing of THE LIQUOR ACT is one of the hardest and most onerous duties we are called upon to perform. The public render very little assistance. Complaints have fallen off 60 per cent. this year compared with last, and I am of the opinion from the reports received at this office from all over the Province that as far as actual illegal buying and selling is concerned, there is a very large decrease, and also in the amount of liquor consumed; on the other hand, the illicit manufacture of alcoholic beverages has increased. People have acquired the knowledge and habit of making their own beverages, one of the favored ones being what is known as "Bee Wine." It is a very simple process and, on account of this, is one generally used, the strength of it depending on the tastes of the people making it. Scores of these beverages are made from fruits and vegetables, some of them not very palatable probably but with the necessary "kick" required by the user and are known as, or called, "household remedies."

The inspection of drug stores monthly is quite a task, and has been handled by this Force since last April. The number of infractions have been light, and the convictions few, as the cases are bitterly fought in Court, owing to the loss of privilege if convicted under Section 23. In the cities there is more illegal handling and dealing in liquor by drug stores than in the country. Druggists who make a specialty of handling liquor in the southern part of the Province can obtain liquor outside of purchasing from the vendor more easily

than the druggists north of Calgary, for the reason that there are nine wholesale liquor export houses from Calgary south. Calgary has five, Lethbridge three, and Medicine Hat one, while Edmonton has one, which has the reputation for carrying a very inferior brand of liquors, and is not patronized by the druggists. There are some 38 drug stores in Calgary, and 36 in Edmonton. The six leading drug stores in Calgary for one month sold 1,574 bottles of liquor. The same number of drug stores in Edmonton sold 3,358. To any one unacquainted with actual conditions in each city, it would appear that Edmonton was a very bad city with regard to liquor and that the Edmonton drug stores were doing a big bootlegging business. The fact of there being five wholesale export houses in Calgary accounts for the difference, while at Edmonton the druggist has to purchase from the vendor. The Calgary druggist who does a bootlegging business is doing so mainly on supplies obtained from the liquor stores there. In this way his record and stock on the shelves are always kept in order for inspection and his record of sales will always be less than that of the Edmonton druggist who gets his supplies from the vendor, the sales of which have to be accounted for. At the same time there is considerable bootlegging done in some drug stores in Edmonton, and it is a very difficult matter to obtain evidence against them, as they have their regular patrons and will not sell to a stranger unless vouched for by some one they can trust. I understand that the handling of liquor by druggists in the cities of the Province is to be taken away in the near future, also the closing of the liquor export houses in March; if this is done, it will relieve this and the municipal police forces of a large amount of work.

Very valuable assistance was rendered by yourself and your Department in assisting the Force to enforce the Act, as it has been enforced this year.

Conditions in the Crow's Nest Pass were very much commented on at the time Constable Lawson was murdered. I had decided early in September before this tragedy occurred to place a barrier somewhere between Coleman and the Crow's Nest; in fact, it was on the way the day Lawson was killed. Liquor was being shipped from Fernie and other points in British Columbia to the State of Montana by automobile, the Federal Government having passed an Act whereby automobiles came in the category of common carriers. These vehicles loaded up at the export houses, reported to the Customs Collector with their bills of lading, the liquor being consigned to some one in Montana; the customs officer signed them, the duplicates being left at the office where the liquor was shipped from, and nothing could be done to stop them. I decided to test some of these shipments and secured a conviction in one which, on appeal, was sustained, but as no order had been made regarding the confiscation of the liquor, it was returned. One or two firms who had Dominion charters as common carriers were constantly on the road between Fernie and Coutts on the border, and the traffic became large. Other professional bootleggers went into the business. The Barrier put an effectual stop to this traffic and has been the cause of much comment and criticisms, and very unfair aspersions have been made against the men stationed there, which were absolutely false—merely propaganda started by those in the illegal trafficking of liquor. However, it effectually stopped this traffic over this highway, and people who do not know the layout of the country in that district were very free in their

remarks that liquor was brought in over other roads. It is quite true that there were other roads used in the days of the construction of the railway for wagons and pack horses but they could not be used now, unless an enormous amount of money was expended to put them in repair. A man with a saddle horse might get through but there would be no money in it. The bootleggers now resort to shipping by railway or freight trains, concealing the liquor in lumber, coal, etc., and it is extremely difficult to detect. Two large shipments were seized while in transit. The liquor was not claimed although we knew who owned it. The C.P.R. officials have given us every assistance with regard to illegal shipments of liquor.

The fines imposed under the Act amounted to \$111,629.00; estimated value of liquor sent to vendor, \$29,320.00; estimated value of liquor sent to hospitals, \$500.00; estimated value of liquor destroyed, \$16,355.00. The latter was mostly composed of beer and bootleg whiskey. There were 113 jail sentences.

Inland Revenue Act:

The appointment of some members of the Force stationed in various parts of the Province as inland revenue officers has been of very great assistance to us in the prosecutions of cases under this Act. Previous to these appointments we had to call upon the Inland Revenue Department for one of their officers to make a seizure, which often delayed us and sometimes our work proved abortive owing to the delay in securing a regularly appointed officer. We handled 177 cases this year, an increase of 86 cases over 1921. A large number of stills were seized—some, very elaborately made and most up-to-date, others made from old kettles, boilers, etc. Hundreds of gallons of mash and large quantities of ingredients for making the same were destroyed.

BLOODHOUNDS

The bloodhound pups purchased in the fall of 1921 have more than proved their usefulness in tracking people. They were used considerably in the southern part of the Province, tracking down escaped prisoners and lost people, and were successful in most of the cases they worked on. Brutus, the dog at Stony Plain, very successfully trailed a man who had gone out shooting and failed to return. The dog took the search party straight to the man's body. He had shot himself accidentally.

The hounds are distributed as follows:—

Lethbridge	2
Calgary	1
Red Deer	1
Edmonton	1
Peace River	1
Grande Prairie	1

They are in the best of condition and well trained. Numerous enquiries from other Forces have been received concerning their work.

SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATHS

Sudden deaths (natural causes)	88
Accidental	167
Suicidal	36
	<hr/>
	291

An increase over last year of 13.

GAMBLING

One hundred and sixty-five convictions were obtained during the year, 58 cases less than last year. A great number of complaints are received regarding gambling which, upon investigation, are without foundation. We have often been put to a lot of unnecessary expense and work where, if the person who made the complaint had made a few enquiries, they could have satisfied themselves that gambling had not been carried on, but friendly games among neighbors or little clubs of their own.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS**ATTORNEY-GENERAL:**

The work of escorting prisoners and lunatics has entailed a very large amount of work, particularly at Edmonton which is a clearing station for the Peace River, Grande Prairie, and Red Deer districts, and the City Police at Edmonton. All female prisoners are also passed through here, en route to the female jail at Fort Saskatchewan. A large number of enquiries has been made for the Lunatics' Estates Branch, arranging sales of stock, leasing of land, and tracing other property belonging to these unfortunate people. This necessitated a lot of work, and long distances to be covered. Orderlies were supplied to all sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held in the Province and at Police Courts when required. Numerous investigations have been made for the Department, lost and missing persons searched for, necessitating long and severe journeys.

POOL ROOM ACT:

All pool rooms outside of cities are inspected monthly and applications for licenses are reported on and recommended or otherwise. There is a great improvement in the way these places are kept and operated. A number of the proprietors were prosecuted during the year and where convictions were obtained the licenses were cancelled or suspended for a time.

RESTAURANT ACT:

Cafes, restaurants, and other places coming under this Act are inspected regularly. The Act has proved itself to be a good piece of legislation. Our numerous inspections have had the effect of greatly improving conditions, especially in the smaller towns and villages. Some of these places were kept in a disgraceful, filthy condition. The Act has assisted us in the enforcement of *The Liquor Act*. Several convictions have been obtained against the proprietors of these places, and the licenses cancelled. We have also reported on all applicants for licenses in places outside of organized municipalities.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:

A large number of employers of labor were interviewed for the board, and investigations made, assessments collected, and prosecutions instituted.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT:

During the past year we have been called upon to investigate a large number of cases, and all cases coming to our notice have been reported. Several boys were escorted to the Reformatory at Portage la Prairie.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Our work in connection with *The Game Act* has more than doubled this year. We have acted as game guardians, and collected fees for game licenses to the amount of \$3,500, approximately. Fur tax has been collected at Fort Vermilion and Fort McMurray by our constables stationed there. We have also reported on all applicants for the position of game guardians. A very large number of prosecutions was entered this year for illegally trapping muskrats during the closed season. Many enquiries have been made for the other branches of this Department, and reports submitted as to the suitability of brand readers, inspections of butchers' shops, hide dealers, which resulted in several prosecutions. The provisions of *The Domestic Animals Act* have been strictly enforced, especially in the closed area districts.

VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH:

Under *The Vital Statistics Act*, a very large number of enquiries and investigations were made, especially with regard to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and several prosecutions were entered.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT:

Every assistance has been given to this Department during the past year. Breaches of *The Motor Vehicles Act* were very heavy this year. As in previous years, examinations of chauffeurs were handled by members of the Force and fees collected.

Theatres have been inspected and amusement tax receipts checked up. Travelling shows, boxing and wrestling bouts, were attended, and the tax collected.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:

Assistance has been rendered this Department whenever required in connection with the enforcement of *The Highways Act*, *The Mines Act*, *The Steam Boilers Act*. This Department has given us very great assistance this year in endeavoring to meet my requests for better accommodation at some points.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT:

A large amount of work has been handled for this Department this year, especially in connection with the enforcement of *The Insurance Act*.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

There has been a decided falling off in the number of breaches of *The School Attendance Act*.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:

We were called upon to make several enquiries and investigations, and also to make some collections.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH:

Assistance has been rendered this Department in enforcing quarantine regulations, enquiring and investigating into a large number of cases of destitution.

DOMINION STATUTES

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT:

The responsibility for work under this Department rests with the Federal Government but whenever requested by the immigration officials we have looked after deportees until arrangements could be made for their deportation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

A large number of ticket-of-leave men report monthly to the members of this force, and reports are forwarded to the Officer in Charge, C.I.D. Records, at Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS:

We have made some enquiries into alleged cases of smuggling in connection with automobiles from the United States. Three seizures were made for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING

Owing to the coal miners' strike last April, which continued until September, I was unable to hold a course of training as intended for all members of the Force. If at all possible, next year, this will be done.

HEALTH

The health of the Force during the year has been excellent, with the exception of some minor accidents:

Reg. No. 199, Constable Jenkins, operated on for appendicitis.

Reg. No. 212, Constable Dare, received some painful injuries, caused by horse falling on him.

Reg. No. 262, Constable Mantle, two ribs broken, result of rocks and bricks thrown by strikers.

Reg. No. 216, Constable Olson, hit over head with club at Cardiff Mines. Still off duty.

Reg. No. 230, Constable Hampson, general debility. Discharged medically unfit.

Reg. No. 73, Constable McWilliams, feet frozen. Fully recovered.

Reg. No. 81, Det. Ayton, fell over cliff; head and lips injured; has fully recovered.

Reg. No. 180, Constable Light, badly sprained wrist; recovered.

Reg. No. 204, Constable Irvine, hospital six days with colitis.

Reg. No. 196, Constable Faulkner, leg injured; thrown from horse.

Reg. No. 134, Constable Bissell, influenza.

Reg. No. 116, Constable Buchanan, torn shoulder, falling on ice when making arrest.

First aid boxes were sent to the detachments located long distances from doctors.

I regret reporting the tragic deaths of two members of this Force during the year:

REG. NO. 158, CONSTABLE G. E. OSGOOD, stationed at Kinuso detachment.

On the evening of the 24th January, Osgood had occasion to visit one, R. H. Beagles, a noted bootlegger and Alaskan gunman, on some case pending in the police court, in which Beagles was interfering. Beagles had a great antipathy for Osgood on account of the latter putting him out of business in illicit liquor dealing. As far as can be ascertained, when Osgood was leaving Beagles, the latter stabbed him in the back three times. Osgood turned, drew his revolver to defend himself and fired into the wall. Beagles commenced shooting. Osgood fired again, breaking Beagles' wrist. The latter continued firing, causing five bullet wounds in Osgood's body. Osgood's third shot struck Beagles three inches below the heart, and the fourth through the heart. Beagles died at 6.30 p.m. Osgood died at 8 p.m. He was a very fine type of man, and a most efficient policeman.

REG. NO. 248, CONSTABLE LAWSON, was shot to death by E. Picariello and Florence Lassandro at Coleman on September 21st, about 7.15 p.m., in front of the Barracks he occupied. Picariello was a noted bootlegger in the Crow's Nest Pass. The woman was rumored to be in love with Picariello's son, whom Lawson had endeavored to stop that afternoon with a load of whiskey. Lawson had fired two shots in the air. The elder Picariello had heard that Lawson had shot his son and went to Coleman in the evening evidently with the determination of killing Lawson, which he or the woman did, in a most cold blooded way by shooting him in the back as he turned away from them. Lawson was another splendid type of man and a very efficient policeman. His murderers are under sentence of death in the Fort Saskatchewan Jail.

Constables Osgood and Lawson were killed in the execution of their duties, and I am glad that the Government have made provision for their wives and families.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

The conduct of the Force during the year has been very good. I found it necessary to dismiss six members for misconduct, and seven were discharged for being inefficient and unsuitable.

HORSES

There are 69 horses on the strength. Fifteen were purchased during the year. Eleven were cast and sold. They are all in good condition and have done an immense amount of patrol work this year. We have had very little sickness among them due to the good care and management they have received. The number of miles travelled by our horses during the year is 158,235 miles.

TRANSPORT

We have 18 motor cars on charge—11 Dodges, 2 McLaughlins, and 5 Fords, 7 democrat wagons, and 5 sleighs.

	Mc Laugh- lin Cars	Dodge Cars	Ford Cars	Power Boats	Canoes	Demo- crats	Sleighs
Edmonton	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Andrew	1	1
Fort McMurray	2	....	....	....
Vegreville	1	....	....	....	....
St. Paul	1	....	....	1	1
Red Deer	1	....	....	....	1	....
Calgary	3	....	....	....	....	....
Drumheller	1	....	....	1	1
Lethbridge	2	....	....	....	1	....
Blairmore	1	....	....	....	....	....
Claresholm	1	....	....	....	....	....
Peace River	1	1	....	1	1
Fort Vermilion	1	1	....	....
Grande Prairie	1	....	....	1	1
Liquor Branch	1	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	2	11	5	4	1	7	5

Five motor cycles with side cars were purchased at the end of November and arrived here December 26th and are at present in use out at the strike area. They are capable of developing a very high speed and will carry three men. I expect splendid results from them during the summer on patrol and emergency work.

The Dodge cars are giving us good service. The Ford cars are gradually being replaced, as they do not stand up under our work. Two McLaughlin Fours were purchased and so far have stood up well. We do our own repair work. We allow men owning private cars 12 cents per mile when used on police work. The mileage covered by cars during the year was 449,508 miles and mileage by railway 684,765 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

All our saddlery and harness is in good condition, well kept and in good repair.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES

The following are the particulars regarding engagements and discharges during the year 1922:

	Engagements	Discharges
Commissioner .....	....	1
Sergeants .....	....	2
Constables, 1st Class.....	5	....
Constables, 2nd Class.....	6	....
Constables, 3rd Class.....	20	20
Detectives	1	....
Stock Detectives.....	6	2
Special Constables.....	5	3
Totals	43	28
Resignations		8
Purchased		5
Inefficient and unsuitable.....		7
Dismissed for misconduct		6
Killed on duty		2
Total.....		28

Commissioner Alfred Cuddy resigned from the Force on May 11th, going to Toronto as Assistant Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police. His resignation was regretted by all ranks.

APPOINTMENTS

On June 15th an Order-in-Council was promulgated appointing myself as Commissioner and Superintendent from May 10th, 1922.

Chief Inspector J. D. Nicholson was appointed Assistant Superintendent from June 21st, 1922.

BUILDINGS

I understand the contracts for the Police buildings at Blairmore and Drumheller have been awarded, and the buildings are to be completed in the early part of next year. This accommodation will greatly facilitate our work at these places.

Edson.—A new and suitable building has been erected at this point, and has just been completed.

I would again strongly recommend that a few buildings be erected yearly. The rents asked for the buildings we occupy are too high altogether for the accommodation given. I would suggest

that buildings be erected at the following points: Vegreville, Wainwright, Hardisty, Camrose, Stettler, Pincher Creek, Vulcan, Gleichen, High River, and Empress:

More room has been provided at Lethbridge Headquarters by moving the Inspector and his office staff upstairs. We were very congested for space downstairs.

UNIFORMS

Uniforms are well made by our own tailor and the material supplied has worn well. I would strongly recommend that a pair of longboots be issued to each man to be kept up at his own expense for a period of three years.

ARMS

The arms are all in good serviceable order and inspected regularly.

MUNICIPAL POLICE

There are 80 rural municipal police in the Province. They have given us good assistance when called upon.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKES

There was a general strike of coal miners in District 18, U.M.W.A., from April 1st to September 1st, when a new Agreement was entered into between the miners and operators. During the strike, the miners gave very little trouble and conducted themselves well. One or two non-union mines continued work and there was a little trouble, the Luscar mine, Cadomin mine on the Coal Branch line running out of Edson, and the Pembina mine at Evansburg.

The Callie Coal Company in the Drumheller field made a cut in wages at the end of last December, the mine having changed hands. The new owners would not recognize the Union. The mine was picketed until the 20th February when, from some cause or other, the tippie was burned down. The fire was proved not to be of incendiary origin.

On November 21st it was reported here that a strike had been declared at Cardiff. There are three mines at this point, the Alberta, Cardiff Collieries, and Banner Mines, and they closed down. A week later a strike was called of all mines in the Edmonton District. The mine owners asked to have their property protected. I sent Sergeant Stewart and four men out to the Humberstone, Fraser-McKay and Black Diamond mines, with instructions to see that no damage was done to property and to maintain law and order, and in no way to interfere in the dispute between the strikers and miners. The picketing commenced on December 1st. As a large number of the miners who remained at work lived in Beverly and in other parts of North Edmonton, they were very roughly handled by the strikers, knocked off their bicycles. A motor bus which was in the habit of carrying miners from the end of the Highland car line was stopped and bricks thrown through the windows, and the miners ordered to get out by the strikers. The attention of President Sherman and William

Ryan was drawn to the actions of the strikers and they promised that this rough usage would be stopped. Single miners while walking to the mines were attacked and beaten up. Most of these cases were attended to and the culprits committed for trial. As the strikers were getting more aggressive and hostile to the working miners, I sent Sergeant-Major Harrison and five more men out, the Sergeant-Major to take charge of the police details out there. Arrangements were made with the mine operators to meet their men near the Beverly school house in order to give them protection while proceeding to their work. This was on December 3rd. On December 4th it was reported Ryan led a picket 200 strong to the Black Diamond mine and attempted to raid the bunk house, he and the picket refusing to leave the property when ordered. Ryan was taken into custody. On the morning of December 5th, Corporal Kirby and three constables, mounted, were conducting a body of miners to the mines, when they were assailed by a large body of strikers or "peaceful pickets," under the orders and leadership of Sherman and Ryan. The strikers threw rocks and bricks, and, after being hit several times, Corporal Kirby and his men tried to disperse them. In doing this, Constable Mantle received two broken ribs, Constable Edwards a bad cut on the head, and Corporal Kirby a bad blow on the forehead. Upon the report of this attack on our men, I reinforced our strength by sending out twelve more men. The same evening by request of the Hon. Mr. Ross, I met Messrs. Sherman and Ryan in my office. They complained of the treatment the strikers had received that morning at the hands of the Police—a very unreasonable attitude to take in view of what has been related above—and also claimed that the presence of the police had a tendency to antagonize the strikers. They asked me to withdraw all police from the Beverly and Clover Bar field. To this I would not consent, and gave them my reasons. They then proposed and promised on their word of honor that, if we ceased escorting men to the mines, they would guarantee that there would be no further assaults or intimidations, and that if such conduct continued they would call the strike off and leave the field. I at once agreed to this, and advised them that if their pickets wanted to fall in alongside of the working miners to talk to them they had a perfect right to, but they must not molest them or block the roads—that I was going to maintain law and order at all costs, irrespective of whether it was operators, strikers, or working miners; their dispute or whatever the trouble was between them, the police had nothing to do with. They were apparently satisfied. Despite their promises, individual assaults took place and the Humberstone and Frazer-McKay mines were raided, the only damage done being some windows broken. The strikers having become more aggressive in their attitude towards the police, I asked your authority to engage some special constables to reinforce our men on duty in the strike area. Our men were on duty for eighteen hours at a stretch and were getting worn out. However, with the addition of the men asked for, I can cope with the situation, as it looks at present as if it would be some time before the dispute is settled. As you will perceive, Messrs. Sherman and Ryan have not fulfilled their part of the agreement made in my office.

On December 18th the operators of the Cardiff Collieries decided to resume work in their mine. I sent Sergeant Stewart and three men out to reinforce the two men there. The men engaged to work at the mines were put up at the boarding house on the mine property

the night previous. On the morning of the 18th about 100 men, women, and children, congregated on the property armed with clubs, stones, etc., the women carrying cayenne pepper. They were ordered off the property. They refused at first, saying they were after the scabs, but finally left and made their way to the pit head where the men were going to work. They were ordered off from this place and made their way to the Alberta mine where some men were ready to go to the Cardiff mine to work. Constables Olson and McKay, seeing that trouble was starting there and fighting going on, some men on both sides being hurt, decided to escort the miners to their work and while on the way the party were attacked by the mob. A miner named Morin was badly hurt. Constable McKay was severely kicked and Constable Olson knocked unconscious by a club. Their assailants were noted, also the man who struck the miner, Morin. When things had quietened down, these men were arrested, and they have since been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Constable Olson was very badly hurt and laid up for some time, the left side of his face being partially paralyzed, but he is recovering gradually. The hostile attitude assumed by the strikers here in stopping everyone going into Cardiff required drastic action. I sent Inspector J. J. Nicholson and four more men out to Cardiff. His car was stopped by the pickets. Three of the leaders he at once arrested and charged with carrying concealed weapons. They were fined \$25 and costs. This put an end to any one being interfered with. Miners now go to and from their work without being interfered with, the same conditions existing there as in the Edmonton field. Increases in the output of coal are taking place in both fields.

GENERAL

I inspected the Headquarters and detachments of the Calgary, Lethbridge, and Red Deer districts, also the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, and found everything in good order, police work being efficiently performed and the men spoken of very highly in the districts they were supervising. Considering the multifarious duties they have to perform, the work during the past year has been most efficiently performed.

Twelve per cent. of the strength of the Force is taken up in handling and escorting prisoners to the jails and penitentiary. All prisoners committed for trial or sentenced are handed over to us from all other Forces in the Province, and transportation is a very heavy item of expenditure.

We have met every call made upon us and every complaint has been investigated.

Several enquiries from various States across the border were received as to our organization. All information was sent and I see that the Massachusetts State Police, organized just a few months ago, practically adopted the organization of this Force, in the matter of rules and regulations that do not affect their laws, uniform and standard. The State of Minnesota wrote me a short time ago asking for the same information as they are about to organize a State Force. It is very gratifying to know that this Force is looked upon as one of the best organized Forces on the continent to-day. I have received some very complimentary letters from various parts of Canada on the work performed by members of the Force.

The standard of the Force has been gradually raised. I know it appears to the layman that the standard set by the city police departments is sufficient for the Province. In the first place, the point of physique arises. A town policeman's life is regular. He has his regular hours, and he has his regular beats. In severe weather, he is always as protected by sheltering buildings as the private citizen. He is seldom called upon to conduct any forcible action unaided. Not so with the provincial patrolman, whose patrols are made in sparsely populated districts. He is compelled to be out in the elements at all hours, alone and with no other patrolman to call to his aid in severe cases. The constable in this Force must be almost perfection on the physical side. On the mental side, he must be equally alert. A city policeman is seldom called upon to make his own decisions. He is always in touch with his Chief, just a few blocks away, and may ask advice and instructions at any time. His knowledge of law may often be confined to acquaintance with simple rules of order, traffic control, and petty misdemeanors; he is but a part of a closely coordinated machine. Not so with the rural patrolman. He may be continuously fifty to one hundred miles from his Inspector, sometimes with no means of communication, especially in the North Country. His knowledge of the law must be full, that he may make his own decisions upon modes of action, questions of arrest, for he cannot "détain" a man to take him long distances for a decision. He must often in truth be acuser, officer, and judge, for he is on his own, and he is an individual, alert, full thinking, and fore-sighted. His character must be irreproachable. The city policeman is checked up every hour by automatic registering devices, that display to his headquarters his every move on his beat. He reports in person frequently, and he reports by telephone frequently. But there is no way to know at headquarters of this Force whether such and such a Constable is on his job, at his post, and working steadily. This must be left to the personality of the man, his faithfulness, that must not be questioned; in other words, the success of the entire Force rests upon personal integrity, and the controlling power is based on mutual confidence, and not so much on the "eagle eye." Such is the man recruited for this Force.

From the various city forces we have received effective co-operation and assistance, and especially Chief Shute of the Edmonton City Police and his men. We have always reciprocated whenever the opportunity occurred. Very valuable assistance has been rendered the Force generally by the press and the public. I have been most able supported by all members of the Force. They have performed their duties faithfully, and given me their loyal support. I am especially indebted to Assistant Superintendent Nicholson and the Inspectors of Divisions. They have been untiring in the performance of their duties, and accepted cheerfully the responsibilities placed upon them. Assistant Superintendent Nicholson has taken charge of all the important cases and investigations, and brought them to a successful conclusion. Also to Corps Sergeant-Major Harrison, and the Headquarters' staff, for the efficient manner in which the clerical work and records have been kept.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. BRYAN,

Commissioner.

CRIME	"A" DIVISION					"B" DIVISION					"C" DIVISION					"D" DIVISION					PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT					GRANDE PRAIRIE SUB-DISTRICT					LIQUOR BRANCH					TOTALS				
	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total					
OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON:																																								
Murder	4		2	2	4			1	1	2	1			1	1	4	2		2	4	2		2											13	2	5	6	13		
Murder Attempted	2			2	2											4	3	1		4														6	3	1	2	6		
Manslaughter	5	4	1		5						4		3	1	4	3	2	1		3														12	6	5	1	12		
Shooting with Intent	3	2	1		3																														3		3			
Wounding	7	6	1		7		2	1		3						4	2	2		4	1	1											15	11	4		15			
Assaults (common)	339	261	78		339	12	104	22		126	100	81	19		100	92	77	15		92	24	20	4		24	19	15	4		19	3	2	1	3	703	560	143		703	
Assaults (bodily harm)	38	25	7	6	38			3	1	4	5	5		5	11	6	2	3	11	6	4	2		6	1	1			1					65	44	12	9	65		
Assaults (indecent)	8	4			8			3		3	6	5	1		6	7	5	2		7	1		1										25	17	6	2	25			
Rape and Attempts	4		2	2	4		1	1		2	2		1	1	2	2	1		2														10	2	4	4	10			
Suicides and Attempts	3	3			3					1			1		1	9	9			9	3	3											16	15	1		16			
Abortion						1	1			1																							1	1			1			
Bigamy	3	3			3						1	1			1																		4	4			4			
Abduction						3		2	1	3					2		2			2													5		4	1	5			
Concealment of Birth						1		1		1																							1				1			
Non-Support of Wife and Family	17	8	9		17	0	8	2		10	8	3	5		8	6	3	3		6	1	1			1		1						43	23	20		43			
Intimidation and Threats	13	4	9		13	7	5	2		7	3	2	1		3																		23	11	12		23			
Libel	2		2		2	1		1		1																							3		3		3			
Carnal Knowledge	5	1	2	2	5	3	2	1		3					7	3	1	3	7					1		1							16	6	5	5	16			
Extortion	1		1		1	1			1	1																							2		1	1	2			
Unguarded Excavations											1	1			1	1	1			1	1	1										3	3			3				
Miscellaneous						1	1			1																							1	1			1			
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:																																								
Theft and Attempts	228	150	68	10	228	118	81	27	10	118	129	103	25	1	129	175	118	30	27	175	24	18	6		24	17	11	5	1	17					691	481	161	49	691	
Theft by Conversion	16	10	3	3	16	4	3	1		4	4		3	1	4	27	8	8	11	27	1	1			1	2		2						54	22	17	15	54		
Horse Stealing	19	8	8	3	19	1	1			1	7	4	1	2	7	7	4	3		7	1		1		1								35	17	13	5	35			
Cattle Stealing	10	2	7	1	10	4	2	2		4	5	1	4		5	4	4		4														23	9	13	1	23			
Cattle Killing	7	4	1	2	7						3	1	2		3	4	1		3	4	1	1			1								15	7	3	5	15			
Cattle Wounding	9	3	6		9	1	1			1															1		1						11	4	7		11			
House and Shop-Breaking	35	25	5	5	35	8	7	1		8	13	10		3	13	18	6	5	7	18	1	1			1								75	49	11	15	75			
Burglary	1	1				1	5	5		5	1	1			1	4		1	3	4													11	7	1	3	11			
Fraud and Intent	9		3	6	9	1	1			1						4	3	1		4	4	1	1	2	4								18	5	5	8	18			
False Pretenses	35	19	13	3	35	10	4	5	1	10	12	7	5		12	8	6	2		8						4	4		4					69	40	25	4	69		
Forgery and Uttering	13	4	6	3	13	5	4			1	5	1	1		1	11	4	2	5	11	2		2		2								32	13	10	9	32			
Robbery, with Violence	4			4	4						5	4	1		5	5	1	2	2	5													14	5	3	6	14			
Receiving Stolen Property	12	5	4	3	12	8	5	2	1	8	5	3	1	1	5	17	8	5	4	17													42	21	12	9	42			
Wilful Damage	25	21	4		25	12	9	3		12	26	25	1		26																		63	55	8		63			
Mischief	22	17	5		22	10	8	2		10	9	8	1		9	40	18	22		40					2	1	1		2				83	52	31		83			
Arson and Attempts	5	3	1	1	5	5	3	1	1	5						2		2		2	1	1			1	2		2					15	7	6	2	15			
Dogs, Killing and Wounding of	3	2	1		3	1	1			1	1	1			1					1			1		1								6	4	2		6			
Cruelty to Animals	15	12	3		15	34	28	6		34	10	8	2		10	12	11	1		12	3	2	1		3								74	61	13		74			
Conspiracy to Defraud																																								

CRIME	"A" DIVISION					"B" DIVISION					"C" DIVISION					"D" DIVISION					PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT					GRANDE PRAIRIE SUB-DISTRICT					LIQUOR BRANCH					TOTALS				
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Brought Forward	1207	826	322	59	1207	639	500	118	21	639	549	447	88	14	549	832	611	143	78	832	132	100	28	4	132	66	45	20	1	66	125	110	15	125	3550	2639	734	177	3550
OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES:																																								
Masters and Servants Ordinance.....	47	25	22	47	50	40	10	50	80	71	9	80	51	43	8	51	11	9	2	11	16	11	5	16	255	199	56	255	
Prairie and Forest Fires	53	48	5	53	21	18	3	21	2	2	2	6	4	2	6	3	3	3	7	6	1	7	92	81	11	92			
Pollution of Streams	
Liquor Act	329	295	34	329	182	171	11	182	236	223	13	236	307	298	9	307	57	50	7	57	31	31	31	268	221	46	1	268	1410	1289	120	1	1410	
Restaurant Act	17	16	1	17	5	4	1	5	14	14	14	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	2	2	2	46	44	2	46			
Insurance Act	24	24	24	12	12	12	11	11	11	29	25	4	29	4	3	1	4	80	75	5	80		
Highways	2	2	2	5	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	10	10			
Insanity	40	36	4	40	29	24	5	29	15	15	15	30	30	30	30	10	10	10	8	7	1	8	132	122	10	132			
Steam Boilers	8	7	1	8	3	3	3	8	3	5	8	8	6	2	8	2	2	2	29	21	8	29			
Hides and Brands	10	7	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3	.....	10
Children's Protection	12	11	1	12	3	3	3	4	3	1	4	27	10	6	11	27	2	1	1	2	48	28	9	11	48			
Stock Inspection	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	6	1	.....	7	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25	1	.....	26
Motor Vehicles	124	114	10	.....	124	97	94	3	.....	97	191	189	2	.....	191	188	182	6	.....	188	5	3	2	.....	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	610	587	23	.....	610
Estray Animals	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	2	.....	11
Noxious Weeds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	6	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	8
School Attendance	39	39	.....	.....	39	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	59	53	6	.....	59
Pound Ordinance.....	3	2	1	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	8	6	6	.....	6	4	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20	1	.....	21
Game Act	174	156	18	.....	174	53	52	1	.....	53	25	22	3	.....	25	16	14	2	.....	16	18	16	2	.....	18	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	291	265	26	.....	291
Pool Room	19	16	3	19	10	7	3	10	1	1	1	11	9	2	11	2	2	2	1	1	44	36	8	44		
Hawkers and Peddlars	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8
Public Health.....	15	14	1	.....	15	15	13	2	.....	15	3	3	.....	3	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	41	3	.....	44	
Poison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Veterinary Surgeons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11
Village		
Medical Profession		
Theatres	5	4	1	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	3	8	5	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	4	.....	18
Entire Animals	1	1	1	1			
Druggists .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Vital Statistics	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Mines	9	9	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	.....	2	12	12	.....	12	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	44	
Domestic Animals	33	21	12	.....	33	28	25	3	.....	28	55	45	10	.....	55	25	17	8	.....	25	5	2	3	.....	5	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	152	116	36	.....	152
Auctioneers	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	
Municipal		
Factories.....		
Workmen's Compensation	9	9	9	8	8	8	17	17	17	
Miscellaneous	23	21	2	23	19	19	19	26	25	1	26	30	28	2	30	9	7	2	9	13	10	3	13	120	110	10	120		
Total	2205	1705	441	59	2205	1198	1014	163	21	1198	1279	1130	135	14	1279	1648	1355	204	89	1648	256	206	46	4	256	178	145	32	1	178	394	332	61	1	394	7158	5			

Percentage of Convictions 84.5%

In addition to the above there were 6,673 investigations in which no prosecutions were instituted, and were made on behalf of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Department of Public Health (Destitute Persons), Department of the Fire Commissioner, and other Departments, enquiries for missing persons, tracing lost stock; also a number of complaints of theft and infractions of the Liquor Act, which proved abortive.

